THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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General Even.
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London Chron.
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London Evening
The Sun—Star
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY 1808.

Meteorological Diary for January 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. M. 8h.	Thermom. G.heat.	Barom. Inches 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	39	45	29- 9	moſtly cloudy, ſome light rain.
2	37	40	29- 5	cloudy at times, ſome rain
3	32	39	29-11	cloudy at times
4	32	39	30- 2	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, even. rain
5	42	49	30- 1	moſtly cloudy, ſhowery
6	38	48	30-10	cloudy at times
7	45	48	30-13	cloudy in general
8	43	48	30-14	ditto
9	43	46	30-14	rather cloudy
10	42	46	30-11	cloudy, drizzling rain, and windy
11	45	47	30- 6	cloudy in general, ſome light rain
12	36	40	30- 5	moſtly clear
13	36	42	30- 3	moſtly clear, even. cloudy, rainy, windy
14	43	49	29-11	moſtly clear, even. cloudy, ſome ſnow, very high wind
15	26	30	30- 7	clear
16	23	30	30- 7	cloudy, aft. ſnow
17	24	30	30-11	clear
18	16	28	30-12	clear ſky, air foggy
19	23	36	30-13	cloudy, foggy, even. rain
20	32	37	30-	moſtly clear, even. ſome ſnow
21	18	27	30- 2	clear
22	12	26	30- 7	clear
23	32	41	30- 5	cloudy, drizzling rain
24	35	40	30-	cloudy at times, even. rain
25	32	37	29-15	cloudy at times, ſome rain and hail
26	25	35	29-11	cloudy at times, very light ſnow
27	27	34	29-13	cloudy, light rain, even. high wind
28	41	43	29-12	cloudy, frequent rain, very high wind
29	35	41	29-17	morn. clear, aft. cloudy and windy
30	44	49	29-18	cloudy, rainy, high wind
31	42	50	29-19	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain, windy

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at 8 A. M. are 30 18.31. Thoſe of January 1807, were 31 10.31; in 1806, 37 9.31; in 1805, 33 5.31; and in 1804, 33.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 1 inch 5-100ths; that of the correſponding month in 1807 was 2 inches 28-100ths; in 1806, 5 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 44-100ths; in 1804, 4 inches 43-100ths; and in 1803, 2 inches 29-100ths.

Meteorological Table for February, 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1808.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	26	37	41	29,30	cloudy
28	46	46	34	,25	fair
29	34	42	42	,62	fair
30	46	49	48	,70	ſhowery
31	49	52	49	,70	cloudy
Feb. 1	48	53	48	,71	cloudy
2	48	50	40	,55	ſtormy
3	38	42	35	,00	fair
4	32	41	36	30,30	fair
5	41	47	37	,10	fair
6	42	50	47	29,78	ſtormy
7	48	49	44	,89	cloudy
8	38	39	34	,73	rain
9	32	39	32	,82	cloudy
10	28	35	30	30,05	fair

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1808.
Feb.	°	°	°		
11	29	40	38	29,75	cloudy
12	28	29	25	,50	great fall of ſnow
13	28	30	25	,80	fair
14	24	30	24	30,01	fair
15	19	33	30	29,98	ſnow
16	34	42	34	,88	cloudy
17	32	39	40	30,02	cloudy
18	42	43	38	,03	rain
19	33	41	32	,28	fair
20	30	38	30	,45	fair
21	29	37	31	,50	fair
22	30	39	32	,46	fair
23	32	38	35	,37	cloudy
24	35	37	33	,57	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For FEBRUARY, 1808.

Dreadful Fire in Red Lion Paſſage.

IT is our melancholy taſk to relate, that on the fatal Night of Monday the 8th of February, the Printing-office and extenſive Warehouſes of *John Nichols and Son*, Printers of this Magazine, with an immenſe ſtock of Books, the accumulation of nearly 50 years, were overwhelmed in one calamitous ruin, by a moſt aweful fire, which commenced, about a quarter before ten, in the ground-floor of a large warehouſe ſituated near the centre of the building. The workmen of every deſcription had quitted the houſe, one compoſitor alone excepted, who was preparing to depart, when, terrified by the appearance and the ſmell of a tremendous ſmoke, he ran haſtily down ſtairs, with the alarming cry of *Fire*! The doors were inſtantly burſt open; but the fire had ſo rapidly ſpread, and the ſmoke and ſtench were ſo intolerable, that no one could poſſibly enter. A good pump was on the ſpot; but, from the exceſſive heat of the flames, it was not poſſible to get near it. The Firemen, with the powerful Engines of their reſpective Offices, and thoſe of St. Bride's, St. Dunſtan's, and the ſurrounding pariſhes, were rapidly on duty; but it was ſome time before a plentiful ſupply of water could be obtained.

All attempts to ſave either the Warehouſes or Printing-office, or any part of the property they contained, were ſoon found ineffectual; but their exertions were more fortunate with the Dwelling-houſe, which, though it had an immediate communication with the other buildings, was providentially preſerved from deſtruction, by the well-directed efforts of thoſe who had the management of the principal engines, as were the adjoining houſes of Mr. Smith (the Red Lion), of Mr. Edwards a printer, and the Scottiſh Corporation, inhabited by Mr. Dubie; with their Hall, in the occupation of Meſſ. Mayer and Pook, furriers. One ſmall garret in the Dwelling-houſe was in uſe as a compoſing-room, in which a few of the Printing materials have been preſerved, and are now the only remnant of an Office in which they have been for nearly a century collecting. In the Dwelling-houſe were alſo preſerved a conſiderable number of valuable books, with a ſingle copy of ſeveral of the articles that formed the ſtock in trade, and a matchleſs collection of early printed News-papers, which Mr. N. had for many years with great trouble and expence been collecting and arranging. Great part of the houſehold furniture was alſo ſaved by haſty removal; but, what is of infinitely more conſequence, no life was loſt, nor material perſonal injury ſuſtained by any individual; a circumſtance in great meaſure owing to the prompt and active aſſiſtance of the Volunteer Corps of an extenſive circle; by whoſe vigilance, depredation was in a great degree prevented.

Amongſt the Books deſtroyed are many of very great value, and ſome that can never be re-placed. Not to mention a large quantity of handſome quarto Bibles; the Works of Swift, Pope, Young, Thomſon, Johnſon, &c. &c. the Annals of Commerce, and other works which may ſtill be elſewhere purchaſed; there are ſeveral conſumed, which cannot now be obtained at any price. The unſold copies of the Introduction to the ſecond volume of the Sepulchral Monuments; Hutchins's Dorſetſhire; Bigland's Glouceſterſhire; Hutchinſon's Durham; Thorpe's Regiſtrum & Cuſtumale Roffenſe; the few numbers which remained of the Bibliotheca Topographica; the third volume of Elizabethan Progreſſes; the Illuſtrations of Antient Manners; Mr. Gough's Hiſtory of Pleſhy, and his valuable account of the Coins of the Selencidæ engraved by Bartolozzi: Colonel De la Motte's Alluſive Arms; Biſhop Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence; and laſt, not leaſt, the whole of Six Portions of Mr. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire and the Entire Stock of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1789 to 1807, are irrecoverably loſt. Theſe were Works that had been completed,

Of

Of those in the press, the most important were, the concluding Volume of Hutchins's Dorsetshire (nearly finished); a second Volume of Manning's and Bray's Surrey (about half printed); Mr. Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Yorkshire (nearly finished); a new Edition of Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven; Mr. Gough's British Topography (nearly one Volume); the sixth Volume of Biographia Britannica (ready for publishing); Dr. Kelly's Dictionary of the Manks Language; Mr. Neild's History of Prisons; a genuine unpublished Comedy by Sir Richard Steele; Mr. Joseph Reed's unpublished Tragedy of Dido; four Volumes of the British Essayists; Mr. Taylor Combe's Appendix to Dr. Hunter's Coins; Part of Dr. Hawes's Annual Report for 1808; a Part of the Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth; two entire Volumes, and the half of two other Volumes, of a new Edition of the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer; &c.

*** With respect to Insurance, it may satisfy a very natural curiosity, to be told that, although that necessary precaution had not been neglected, yet the sum insured is far below the value of the property destroyed. In the case of a Printing-office, connected as it is with a vast stock either printed, or in the progress of printing, it is quite impossible by any computed sum, or by the looser mode of a general insurance, to repair the damage to the parties concerned. Much, it is true, that can be brought within the compass of calculation, may be replaced by insurance; but much also, and by far the greater part of what was consumed in the present instance, can never be made up to the sufferer. Books printed a few years ago, and which continue to be sold at their original prices, cannot now be re-printed under an increased expence of at least one third in paper and every article employed; and the public demand having been already in some measure answered, the proprietor would have to look for a future generation of purchasers to make up his loss. Nor is this all; for who that has ever experienced this infliction of Providence has not felt at the same time that the produce of an industrious life has been almost annihilated; that the chain of useful labour and painful research has been broken; and that he has to begin the world without the vigour of youth, or the prospects of accomplishment? But it is unnecessary to accumulate regrets or to anticipate reflections which will probably occur to every Reader, and which have already produced the most consoling effects of sympathy, and the most substantial proofs of friendship. J.N.

Mr. Urban,

THE consistent belief of the rational Christian, and the superstition of the Fanatic, are so opposite, and the difference that there is in their natural operation on the human mind is so great, that I conceive it to be of the utmost importance to hold up the one to the admiration, and the other to the abhorrence and detestation of the publick; especially, when it is considered, that the introduction of *one* superstition debases the mind, and opens a way for the reception of every absurdity that ever disgraced human nature. With this view, I herewith send you the following collection of well authenticated facts—and hope they may tend to call forth a proper flow of gratitude to the Fountain of all good, that we live in an age and country where we have been taught to distinguish truth from error, and to prefer the modest attire of rational religion, to the meretricious garb of enthusiasm and superstition.

There is a sect of Indians who *purify* themselves with the urine of beasts, and yet consider themselves *polluted* by the mere accidental touch of a heretic. This sect wear a net over their mouths, lest by accident a fly should be swallowed, and they should thus interrupt the progress of a purified spirit in its purgatory—but, with all this humanity, they hesitate not to let a heretic perish with hunger, rather than relieve him.

It was a custom at the festival of the Lupercalia at Rome, for the first officers of state and the principal Nobles to present themselves *naked* in the streets, carrying thongs of leather, with which they ran among the multitude, and struck at those who happened to be within their reach. As this stroke was thought to be a sovereign remedy for barrenness, great number of the female sex were regularly seen rushing through the crowd to receive it.

The Tartars shave their heads, with the exception of a tuft, about the size of a crown piece, which is suffered to grow to the length of seven or eight inches. It is by this tuft, that the Angel of the Tomb is to carry the elect into Paradise.

The Mahometans of the present day are divided into twenty-two sects. One maintains that Ali is the true successor, another takes the part of Omar. The

method

method of washing is one of the grand points of schism between the partizans of these leaders. Suppose two Mahometans to meet on a journey, and to accost each other with brotherly affection—the hour of prayer arrives; one begins his ablution at his fingers, the other at the elbow, and instantly they are mortal enemies.

In a recent expedition, the English found certain idols of the Lamas, filled with sacred pastils from the water-closets of the high priest. Mr. Hastings and Colonel Pollier are living witnesses of this fact, and worthy of credit. This ceremony is connected with the system of the Metempsychosis admitted by the Lamas.

In the history of superstition, perhaps no instance of self-denial can be adduced so totally unaccountable as that of Symeon Stylites in the fifth century, who ascended a column which he had built, 5 feet diameter and sixty feet high where he spent the thirty last years of his life. Habit and exercise instructed him how to maintain his dangerous situation without fear or giddiness, and successively to assume the different postures of devotion. After resisting the heat of thirty summers, and the cold of as many winters, the patient hermit expired, without descending from the column.

"All superstitions," as a late popular writer remarks, "agree in ascribing to the object of worship an *arbitrary* character; a disposition to derive pleasure from somewhat separate from the happiness and welfare of the worshiper. The Heathen believed in many Gods; the Hebrew and the Christian have been directed to believe but in one; but the superstitious professors of all these religions have agreed together, in entertaining the notion of a Supreme Power, who is pleased with services that have no tendency to promote the improvement and happiness of the servant. As he wanted not the fruits of their fields, or the blood of their animals; neither has he any need of the posture of our bodies, or the breath of our mouths, or the sedentary devotion and inactive admiration of our minds. He wants no compliment from our tongues, though accompanied by the consent of our hearts, any more than a bullock from our house, or a he-goat from our folds. But the promotion of happiness among his works communicates real satisfaction to the Father and Friend of all. He that eateth not "the flesh of bulls," feasts on the felicity of his creatures; He that drinks not the blood of goats is gratified by the effects of goodness. Whoever wipes another's tear, lifts another's head, or binds another's heart, performs Religion's most beautiful rite, its most decent and most handsome ceremony. The use of the offices of devotion is, to excite in the mind the feelings of devotion; the use of the feelings of devotion is, to produce the duties of life."

The following is one, among the many instances that might be adduced, of the effect of Christian principles upon the mind. Acacius, Bishop of Amida in Mesopotamia in the beginning of the fifth century, sold all the Gold and Silver plate belonging to his Church, to enable him to redeem seven thousand Persian slaves, who were actually perishing with want. Having effected their deliverance, he supplied their necessities with liberality, and then dismissed them to their native country, to inform their king of the true spirit of that Religion which he persecuted.

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

JOURNAL CONTINUED FROM P. 27.

YES, the Captain's arrival ended an awkward situation; awkward, because, from the decease of the Surgeon, his place could only be filled by me; and yet days had elapsed, and no notice taken or the least intimation sent from Batavia about my appointment.

This was the first loss of an Officer in the voyage; and our Captain now discovered, if not sooner, that his own Commission, though conferring command of the Vessel and her crew, did not contain any delegated power to fill up vacancies. Such was a strange omission of the Admiralty; and surely, if intended, quite a reverse to the double pay, &c. granted to the Dolphin for a mere post-haste run in seas already known! Capt. C. concealed this curtailment of power, and wisely showed in his appointments an authority sufficient. I am anticipating here what only became thoroughly known to us all ultimately in England.

The Captain, as I said, came: he trusted the removal of his Batavia complaints to my care, at the same time presenting a warrant of Surgeon in lieu of the late William Brougham Monkhouse; and said some handsome things, the more flattering

flattering from him who was endued by Nature very ſparingly with courteous and complimentary manners.

'Tis a tedious affair, when an Old Man would tell an old ſtory. The ſure conſequence of getting on too faſt is the neceſſity of going back for a new departure. I ſhould have ſaid that up to the Ship's arrival at Batavia, Hunger and Health had held both Doctor and Doctor's Mate as perſons of very little uſe: in particular myſelf the Captain ſeemed to conſider as one of the King's hard bargains, an eternal Idler, and like a 5th wheel to a coach, of much the ſame ſervice to a Ship. We could challenge however one general affection, in which medical help had been courted from ſtern to ſtern. *But ſome favours are caſily forgot.*

The moſt early precept from a Surgeon to his apprentice is, *Keep your patient's ſecret.* That has been obſerved ſtrictly; but deaths, reaching almoſt to the letter Z, allow my reverting now without reproach to a matter long ſince objected to the guilty Nation—the effect of French intimacy, *Bougainville and crew*, with the too bewitching Iſlanders of Otaheite.

Your Naval Readers will laugh at a command from our quarter-deck I have never heard in his Majeſty's ſhips ſince, or ever read of before or ſince—

"Call the Boatſwain, there."

"Mr. Gatheray, pipe all hands to the Doctor."

Your humble ſervant was the party referred to; and my report to the Surgeon (aſhore with the Captain, &c.) went down to no particulars. Two words conveyed information enough. "All alike." I gained no ground however by this exploit, certainly not with our Commander, who being himſelf on the Iſland, if involved in the ſame miſhap, had recourſe to my Principal at his elbow.

Another diſagreeable thing amongſt ourſelves, an unfounded ſuſpicion in the mind of Captain C. preſſed hard upon all the petty-officers, quorum pars *parva* fui. That ſuſpicion ſhall be recorded in Mr. Urban's pages. 'Tis now as a ſtory of the generation paſt, and only brought forward after a retention of that maxim, *nonum prematur in annum*, more than four times told. No pointed alluſions, if in my power, can give pain at this æra; for ſelf, alas! is the poor remainder of all the parties implicated.

A barbarous outrage had been done about 12 months before upon the Captain's Clerk, who managed the victualling department with ſuch a degree of cunning, as did not at all tend to whitewaſh his old and known character. Various roguery had broke him years before from the poſt of Purſer in the Navy, and by his own acknowledgment the triple-tree might have born faithful witneſs to wickedneſs well rewarded. Adept as he was in the paltry maneuvres of the bread-room, coarſe jeſts frequently ſpoke out inſolence of office. *Hungry men can bear no jokes about ſhort allowance.* He meſſed by himſelf, and had made no man his friend. He gloried in recounting anecdotes of his own diſgraces, and drunk or ſober exhibited to the life a low-bred foul-mouthed black-guard. Some preſentiment of evil muſt have been uppermoſt from a conſciouſneſs of univerſal hatred; for, whilſt at an anchor during our long ſtay at Otaheite, when the Captain and better half the ſhip's company were aſhore, he was always afraid to ſleep in the great cabin alone.

(To be continued.) W. P.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 26, 1807.

AS I obſerve you have lately noticed ſome Portraits, much to my ſatisfaction, I trouble you with an account of one which I have lately ſeen; it is the Picture of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, co. Stafford, in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Ackroyd, of Mayfield, in that county, a lineal deſcendant. The painter is unknown. His dreſs is after the faſhion of the times; and on a ſcroll beneath is the age 54, anno 1627, with the following inſcription on it, *verbatim et literatim*:

Could we, as here his figure, ſee his mind,
Words would be ſpeechleſs; where a ſoul we find
So high, ſo humble, knowledge without pride; [his guide,
With knowledge, zeal; who makes virtue
Not the times; who choſe rather to be good [ſtood,
Than great, or rich; who ſo well under-
Yet practiz'd not court arts: for all his friends [ends.
Found that he lov'd 'em for themſelves, not
Juſt beyond reach of bribes; ſo conſtant ſtill [that Ill,
As Fortune wants that Good, Nature
Which he can wiſh, or fear; and ſo doth live
As he doth lack a foe e'en to forgive.

The

The picture is also encircled with the following inscription: "Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, Surveyor of his Ma'ty's Court of Wards and Liverys, anno Dom. 1632."

In the Pedigree of the Rudyerds in Mrs. Ackroyd's possession, Sir Benjamin is described as follows: "Benjamyn Rudyard, Miles, Surve'rs de Curia Wardis Ao. 1619;" with a blank for his wife, who is thus described, with her husband, in Lysons's Environs, article the Parish Register of Twickenham, co. Middlesex: "Elizabeth, ladie wife of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, buried Sept. 22, 1625."—He was a frequent speaker in the Parliaments of James the First and Charles the First.—Several of his speeches are in print. Anthony Wood speaks highly of his poetical talents."

See also a remarkable incident of him in Sir Tho. Herbert's Memoirs, &c. &c.

But to return to the picture, the painter of which is unknown: whether it might not be Mytens, as the Editor of the Beauties of England and Wales, art. Essex, says, "there is a picture of Sir Benjamin Rudger at Audley house," supposed to be painted by Mytens. Query, is this Sir B. Rudger, Sir B. Rudyerd? In Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, &c. is "Daniel Mytens, of the Hague, was an admired Painter in the reigns of King James and King Charles, and was Painter in Ordinary in 1625. He left England about 1630; as none of his works are to be found after that year." Now, the date of the year (1627), with his age in the scroll beneath the picture in Mrs. A.'s possession, corresponds with the above period; the date of his Surveyorship I suppose to have been added at a subsequent period; and by the pedigree he appears to have been some time in that office; and perhaps it might cease with the power of his unfortunate Master, to whom he was eminently attached, as well as the real interests of his country, patriotically labouring in Parliament to prevent that dreadful rupture he foresaw.

Walpole also mentions, art. Hoskins. "A Colonel Sotheby has a head of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd by John Hoskins, a valuable master in the reign of King Charles I." Where is this picture to be seen?

If any of your Correspondents can throw any light by which the Artist can be discovered, it will be very acceptable; but I am inclined to think, from the account given by Mr. Fuseli in his edition of Pilkington, that the Picture is by the latter Artist. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

IN reply to the Questions of your 'Constant Reader,' in vol. LXXVII. 1194, respecting some old, and long dormant or extinct, Irish Peers, I fancy he will find it very difficult, if not almost impossible, to obtain any information concerning them (unless he can procure it from the present Representatives of their Families) from Lodge or Archdall, or from any old Peerages he may be able to pick up. There are indeed some scraps of information upon the subject in three articles in your Magazines for February and March 1797. And I will communicate to him, by your permission, an observation which I copied long since from some Author, I know not at present whom: "There are in Ireland 4 Classes of titular Peers—those who forfeited in the troubles of 1641—those who were deprived by O. Cromwell's Act of Settlement in 1652 for their steadiness to King Charles II. and never restored—those who forfeited in consequence of their Attachment to King James II. and—those to whom he gave titles after his expulsion"

Page 1207, b. There must be some blunder, which I have no means of correcting, in the account of the Population of Sutton Coldfield: a parish which contained in 1698 310 houses, must have contained in 1721 more than 960 inhabitants.

P. 97. In reply to your Correspondent Lerus, James Lord Torphichen succeeded his father Walter 14 Nov. 1765, and still retains the title. The title of Lindores was disallowed by the House of Peers 16 April 1792. John Earl Wandesford died in the beginning of the year 1784, and his titles were extinct. Kenneth Earl of Seaforth appears in the Kalendar for 1786, but is omitted in that of 1787: but when he died I cannot with certainty discover. Rudolphus the present Lord Viscount Taaffe, succeeded his grandfather Nicolas, 30 Dec. 1769.

Bernard Lord Viscount Bangor died 20 May 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nicolas, who is under a commission of lunacy. Cadwallader Davis Lord Blayney died 2 April 1784, and was succeeded by his brother Andrew Thomas. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Muston, Feb.* 10.

I BEG to be permitted to inform your Correspondent B. that the error which he

he has detected was occasioned by hastily transcribing from a *Synopsis Communium Locorum*, instead of the original Author; that the name *Ovid* was inserted by a mistake, the explanation of which would not be worth his attention; that the lines so incorrectly copied are from the Poem of *Claudian* in Eutropium, lib. 2, lines 7 and 8; and that I am concerned to find my inadvertencies have engaged so much of a Gentleman's time, who, doubtless, could have employed it to a much better purpose. GEORGE CRABBE.

Mr. URBAN, *Basingstoke, Feb. 5.*

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 37, asks an explanation of the Latin word Horæ, in the title of Dr. Paley's book, "Horæ Paulinæ."

The word, doubtless, refers to the "Hours" devoted by the Author to the study of "Paul's Epistles," the remarkable coincidencies of which with the Acts of the Apostles constitute the subject of the book. The title is in imitation of other authors who have given similar ones to their literary works.

It is probable the first hint of such titles might be derived from Roman Catholic books of Devotion, which, referring to their "Horæ Canonicæ," or "Hours of Prayer," were entitled "Horæ;" such as "Horæ B. Virginis secundum usum Sarum." I have in my possession a Popish Prayer-book, entituled "Heures a Trois Offices, à l'usage de Rome."

The following list of titles of books and essays may, perhaps, be a matter of some little curiosity to some of your readers:

Camerarius, "Horæ Subsecivæ."
Cellarius, "Horæ Samaritanæ."
Lightfoot's "Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ."
Hall's "Horæ Vacivæ."
Watts's "Horæ Lyricæ."
Searle's "Horæ Solitariæ."
Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ."
——— "Horæ Solitariæ Paulinæ."
Faber's "Horæ Mosaicæ."
——— "Horæ Vectenses."
Butler's "Horæ Biblicæ."
Butler's "Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ."
Jefferson's "Horæ Poeticæ."
——— "Horæ Typicæ et Propheticæ."
——— "Horæ Psalmodicæ."
Hutton's "Horæ Ecclesiasticæ."
——— "Sacred Hours."
Drake's "Literary Hours."
——— "Leisure Hours."
Brewster's "Hours of Leisure."
Lord Byron's "Hours of Idleness."

Permit me, in my turn, to ask to what language does the old word *Liten*, used in some parts of the kingdom for a *churchyard*, belong? and also the reason of the word *Force* being used in the North of England for a *Water-fall*? J. J.

Mr. URBAN,

AS it appears to be the object of some of the opposition papers to represent Mr. Secretary Canning to the public as a person of humble or degraded origin, permit me thus to contradict so unfounded a charge. Mr. Canning is the representative of the elder branch of the Cannings of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, in Ireland, where they have been seated previous to 1689; to what earlier period the family may be traced I am not genealogist enough to say, but a book now before me (King's "State of the Protestants) proves that Colonel George Canning was one of the Protestant gentry attainted by the Parliament of James II. held at Dublin after his abdication, which attainder was of course reversed on the re-establishment of the Protestant interest under William III. The above George Canning married (as may be seen in Archdall's Peerage) into the family of Stratford, Earl of Aldborough. The estate of Garvagh is now enjoyed by George Canning, member in the imperial parliament for the town of Sligo, and who married lady Georgina Stewart, sister of Lord Castlereagh and niece of Earl Camden. C.

Mr. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform Clericus that a durable barn floor may be made of well-burnt polished brick on edge, placed in the herring bone form, or a pavement of stone three inches and a half in thickness; or oaken plank two inches and a half in thickness; or even of well-tempered indurated loam, of a proper substance not than less inches, and laid upon dry materials, or bottom, will, any of them, make a durable barn-floor, provided it is kept free from wet, waggon wheels, and horses feet.

Yours, &c. AN AGRICULTURIST.

Mr. URBAN,

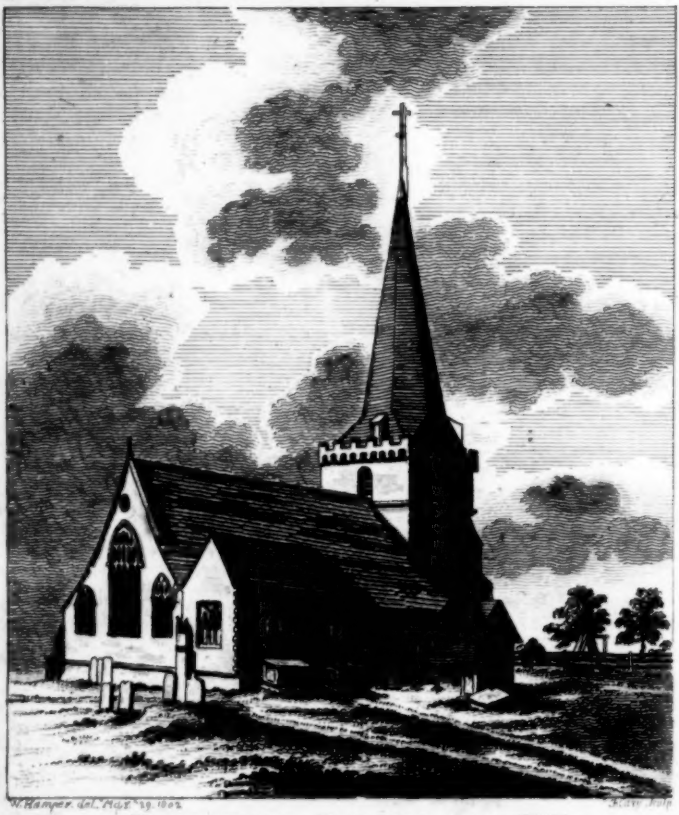
CAN any of your Correspondents inform me what relationship existed between Thomas Addison, Esq. who was resident in Ireland in 1792, to the celebrated Joseph Addison; the latter was twice in that country in an official situation.

P. 1192, for Drumrany, read Drumrany; for Baron *Bulger* read *Balyan*. To the list there mentioned you may add Tetyt, Baron of Mullingar, which, as well as the other titles there stated, were *I believe* not barons of parliament, but *soi-disant* lords — excepting lords de Monte Marisco and Balyan.

C. C. (p. 1205) does not mention how the issue of Lord Southwell should quarter the Compton arms, whether with or without Berkeley; he is right as to the resignation of the Carrick title, though I conceive it was then customary to rank from the original creation date, though the title was changed. G. V.

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1806. Pt. I. p. 105.

UPHAM CHURCH, Hants, S.E.



CUCKFIELD CHURCH, Sussex, N.E.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

I SEND you an accurate sketch of the Church of UPHAM, Hants. (*See Plate* I.) It consists of a Nave (at the Western extremity of which is the Tower, which is modern and of brick) a side Aile, and Chancel.

Upham is a village about five miles from Winchester, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commanding very extensive and beautiful views, particularly to the South, on which side a sweeping prospect of the Isle of Wight presents itself. Hence likewise on a clear day, and by the assistance of a telescope, Salisbury spire may easily be discovered.

This village is chiefly remarkable for having been the birth-place of Dr. Young, whose father was at that time rector. In the chancel is a grave-stone bearing an inscription to the memory of the wife of the celebrated Organ-builder Father Smith. Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 10.

IN addition to your numerous views of Sussex Churches, allow me to present one of CUCKFIELD in that county.

Cuckfield is a well-known little town, pleasantly situated on the middle road to Brighton, at the distance of 14 miles from that fashionable watering-place, and about 40 miles from the Metropolis.

From its elevated situation, the Spire has been several times injured by lightning; in consequence of which, an electric conductor is now affixed, to secure it from the farther depredations of that subtle fluid. The majestic range of South Downs is seen to advantage from the Church-yard. A few notices of the antient history of Cuckfield may be found in "*Magna Britannia et Hibernia*," vol. V.; but it is to be regretted that the late Sir William Burrell's Collections for a History of the county of Sussex are not laid before the publick. Topographical books are deservedly rising in estimation; and so interesting a work as the above would surely be received with adequate patronage and support. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

I PURPOSELY abstain from touching upon the Claim to the Barony of Chandos; for, however respectable the pages of your Magazine may be, I confess that I do not think them precisely calculated for the discussion of such a subject. I hope, however, I shall be forgiven for troubling you with a very few words upon a point (not necessarily connected with the Claim) on which I am convinced that your Correspondent *Sudeley* has been greatly misinformed. He has represented the late Claimant as having been "weak, undiscerning, and indolent." That he was less active, perhaps, by nature than many men, and that even the coarser term of *indolent* might (without reproach) have been applicable to him during the latter period of his life, when the bitterness of chagrin, and a complication of the most painful maladies that suffering humanity could endure, had tended to subdue his spirits, and unstring his nerves, I am not disposed to deny. But I never can admit that the epithets of *weak* and *undiscerning* were truly applicable to his mind. I have seen him, Sir, in sickness and in health; in cheerfulness and in sorrow; amidst the flattering illusions of hope, and the gloomy certainties of disappointment: and, under all those vicissitudes both of bodily and mental affection, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that his understanding was strong, and his judgment good. But he had, Sir, what was far better even than this intellectual character; he had a disposition remarkably humane, and charity devoid of ostentation; and I can venture to say, in that part of the kingdom where he resided, and where his merits and demerits must, of course, be the most known and the best understood, that few, very few persons indeed, have been so sincerely, so deeply, and so generally lamented.

Yours, &c. C. S. P.

LETTER XLVII. ON PRISONS.

"Redire, cum perit, nescit pudor*." SENECA.

THE following History of the Prisons in Wiltshire is so copious in appropriate remarks, as almost to render superfluous any additional observations from my pen: but I cannot well refrain from noticing the prevalent shameless inattention, in allowing the prisoners of each sex, and those of different degrees of criminality, to associate together, in a manner calculated to destroy every moral sentiment of decency, and to render more corrupt those who enter such

* When Modesty is once extinguished, it knows not a return.

receptacles

receptacles of depravity. This, however, is not to be wondered at, *as the Gaol of Salisbury is seldom visited by the Magistrates.* This City claims the residence of many of the Clergy. How often impressively, and with tenderness, does the Author of the Christian Religion recommend to his followers, *to visit the Prisoner* as the reasonable exercise of true piety! J. C. LETTSOM.

DEVIZES, *Wiltshire*, Town Gaol and County Bridewell. Gaoler, *Joseph Draper.* Salary, 100*l.* see the Remarks. Fees, none.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Leddiard.* Duty, every Sunday. Salary, 20*l.*—Surgeon, Mr. *Gibbs.* Salary, 15*l.*—Number of Prisoners: 1801, Dec. 15, 2 debtors, 41 felons, &c. 1 lunatick. 1804, July 27, no debtors, 29 felons, &c. 1806, Oct. 15, 2 debtors, 22 felons, &c.—Allowance to debtors, none, unless certificated as paupers. To felons, &c. one pound 12 ounces of best wheaten bread, in loaves to that amount from the baker's, and which I have always found of full weight.

Remarks.—The debtors sent to this Prison are committed by the Court of Requests for the adjacent Hundreds of *Bradford, Melksham*, and *Whorlsdown.* The expence attendant upon their commitment sometimes becomes highly aggravated, frequently exceeds the original debt, and is such as almost to preclude the possibility of a compromise. One of the commitments which I copied in 1801, was as follows: "Debt, 10*s.* 6*d.* costs, 1*s.* 9*d.* additional costs, 11*d.*" And the further charge, if the defendant be carried to prison from Calne, which is only seven miles distant, 10*s.* 6*d.* Now, as debtors of this description are never enabled to pay the original debt, and costs, and charges, they must suffer confinement for 20 or 40 days, as prescribed by the Act, to the injury of health, or the destruction of morals. They are not here, as in many county goals, confined amongst other debtors; they ought not therefore to be sent to Bridewells; but so long as this system of imprisonment is cruelly permitted, they should be sent either to the county gaols, or to one purposely built, with an allowance of proper society, of food, and bedding. Here is no separate ward or court-yard for debtors, who therefore must associate (if at all) with felons and criminal offenders. At my last visit, in October 1806, several in the women's ward appeared to be of the most lewd, profligate, and abandoned sort; yet, confined to such association, I found a poor hard-working woman *debtor*, and a man who had been committed hither from the Court of Requests, and lived in common with the criminals. In this Prison are six court-yards. The principal or felons' is 38 feet by 30. Their day-room 18 feet by 17, and 7 feet high, lighted by one iron-grated window. Over this, their sleeping-room of the same size, 7 feet 6 inches high, with a chimney and ventilator, and good beds and bedding furnished by the keeper at 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* each *per* week. On a level with the felons' day-room is a work-room 26 feet by 14, and 7 feet high, with three iron-grated windows: the floor is excavated, and contains two hemp-blocks. Over this is their night-room, of equal size, 6 feet 9 inches high; also with three iron-grated windows, inside shutters, and two ventilators, and containing 14 beds. From this court-yard you enter into a lobby, 21 feet by 10, and 9 feet 6 inches high, leading to 12 cells, six on each side of a passage, five feet wide. The cells are 10 feet by 7, lighted by an iron-grated window; and each fitted up with two ventilators, a crib bedstead, straw-in-canvas bed, and one blanket. These cells are encircled by a narrow court-yard.

Adjoining to the women felons' ward is a court-yard of 50 feet by 20, and a day-room 21 feet by 16 feet 9 inches, and 7 feet 2 inches high. In this ward were nine women and two children confined. Above it is their sleeping-room, of the same size, with two iron-grated windows, five beds, and a chimney-piece. The Infirmary, 22 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, and 7 feet 4 inches high, consists of two rooms above each other; the higher one, with a boarded floor, appropriated to the women, the other stone-floored, assigned for the men: they have each a fire-place, with two iron-grated glazed windows, and are well ventilated. In the men's infirmary was one poor lunatick; the infirmary court-yard is 23 feet by 27. The court-yard belonging to those committed for misdemeanors is 38 feet by 32, and has two hemp-blocks placed under the arcades. Their day-room, 38 feet by 16, and 7 feet 6 inches high. Sleeping-room 25 feet by 16, and of the same height as the former; each having three iron-grated windows and two ventilators. The Chapel is small and neat: the women have a separate gallery

gallery to themselves, opposite the pulpit. There is a day-room in every court-yard, with fire-place in each, *but no fuel allowed.* The sleeping-cells are well ventilated, and fitted up with a wooden bedstead, straw in sacking case, and a blanket each, for every prisoner, laid on the boarded floors. Notwithstanding the work-rooms and hemp-blocks, here is seldom any employment in this prison; yet the keeper told me he had at one time 64 prisoners under his care. If they can procure work, they receive half of their earnings, and the County has the other half, deducting only one penny in every shilling, which is allotted to the keeper for his trouble. Out of his salary of 100*l. per annum*, the keeper furnishes conveyance of all prisoners to and from the Quarter Sessions. These are held successively, at the Devizes in January, Salisbury in April, Warminster in July, and Marlborough in October. Also conveyance to the Assizes, held at Salisbury in March and July. At the Summer Assizes in 1801, the number of prisoners conveyed by him out of his salary amounted to *twenty-six.* He likewise, from the same, provides straw, mops, brooms, pails, and brushes, for lodging the prisoners and keeping the gaol clean; and he has no allowance for a turnkey.

His expenditures in 1803 were, I understand, as follows:

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
At the Lent Assize - -	8	1	6
Easter Sessions - - -	9	9	0
Trinity Sessions - - -	9	10	6
Summer Assize - - -	5	16	6
Michaelmas Sessions - -	6	6	0
Christmas Sessions at Devizes, and for turnkey, straw, mops, &c. -	86	0	0
	75	3	6
Leaving a clear salary of only	24	16	6
	L. 100	0	0

The Corporation provides no bedding for debtors, nor is any fuel allowed even in winter.

Of the six court-yards, that only which is for the felons can be viewed by the keeper from his windows. The area of one of them is nearly occupied by sleeping-cells. Each court-yard has a sewer, and water. The prison is white-washed once a year. Here is a bath of stone, with a boiler for supplying water warm or cold. An oven also is provided for purifying the prisoners' cloaths; but, according to the keeper's account, it has never been used. No rules and orders. The Act for preserving Health is printed, but not hung up; but the Clauses against the use of Spirituous Liquors are. A palisaded fence was wanted before the back-door of the keeper's house. If a latticed partition and door were made in the criminals' court, about six feet from the keeper's door, it would prevent prisoners from rushing out, of which, as he told me, he was sometimes afraid. As this ill-constructed building, however, is expected to be taken down, and ground is purchased to erect a new one in a better situation, a more ample description of every particular is needless.

SALISBURY County Gaol, and Bridewell. Keeper, formerly James Waight, now *John Willis*; salary, 150*l.* Fees, as *per* Table; besides which the Undersheriff demands 6*s.* 8*d.* for his *Liberate!* Garnish for debtors on the Master's side, 2*s.* Common side, 1*s.*—Chaplain, late Rev. John Malham, now *Rev. Mr. Harrison.* Duty, Sunday, prayers and sermon; salary 60*l.* (see Remarks.)—Surgeon, heretofore Mr. Still, now *Mr. Fisher.* Salary 21*l.*

The average number of prisoners in the last 6 or 7 years: debtors, 14; felons, 16; petty offenders, 6. Allowance (see Remarks), formerly to debtors, none; but in 1804 the Magistrates humanely granted to the poor or common side 1½lb. of bread each *per* day, and at Easter Sessions increased it to 1¾lb. It is sent in loaves to that amount from the baker's, and I found them full weight. Felons and petty offenders have a loaf daily of best wheaten bread, weight 1lb. 10 oz.

Remarks.—The prison of this City, called *Fisherton Anger Gaol*, takes its name from the parish in which it stands, near a fine stream; and is also one of the County Bridewells. On the outer gate, towards the street, is painted, *Pray remember the poor Debtors' box.* Their court-yard, which is separated from that of the felons by a double-iron palisade (placed at such a distance as to prevent their conversing with each other) is sufficiently large to admit of the debtors' playing at tennis, fives, &c. There is no day-room either for them or felons; but two might very conveniently be made where the cart-house and stables now stand.

For Master's-side debtors there are four

four rooms in the keeper's house; one of which, 17 feet square, has a fire-place in it, and four beds at 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week; two sleep in a bed. If any debtor has a room and bed to himself, he pays 5*s.* *per* week. Common side debtors have only one room to eat and sleep in; size, 20 feet by 16; formerly without bedding, or even straw: but in 1804 the County kindly allowed a straw-in-canvas bed, and two blankets, to every poor debtor *gratis*. There is a fire-place, but *no firing allowed*: the room was extremely dirty, not having been white-washed for many years. Over this are two rooms (to which the ascent is by a stone stair case from the court-yard) set apart for infirmaries; they also have fire-places, but were equally dirty as the former, and filled with lumber. In the smaller one women-debtors are confined. At my last visit in 1807, I found this room clean, and a woman in it.

The felons' court-yard is separated from that of the debtors, on one side by a wall, and on the other by palisades, as above noticed. It is 65 feet by 34; and at the upper end of it are four small arches, for the prisoners to stand under, if it be rainy when they are let out. Their sleeping-wards are close to the river, and consist of three stories: that on the ground-floor has 12 cells, of about 10 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6, and 9 feet high to the crown of the arch. Each cell has two wooden doors, the inner one, with an iron-grated aperture, of 7 inches by 4; and on the opposite side of the cell is an iron-grated window, with inside shutters. Each cell contains a wooden bedstead, straw-in-sacking bed, and one or two blankets. The floors are of brick, and the cells open into a narrow passage, hardly three feet wide. The next story contains 16 cells, and the upper story the same number. In the centre of each story is a sewer, with a water-pipe well supplied, to prevent its being offensive. On the two upper stories the turnkeys have their sleeping-rooms; and at the top of the whole building is an alarm-bell. The Chapel is on the debtors' side of the prison, and has a pew for the gaoler, but no gallery. The debtors are placed on one side, the felons on the other, and the women in the middle; in sight of, and almost close to each other. Any debtor refusing to attend Chapel is locked up during divine service; and it is the custom here to lock up every debtor in his room from two o'clock on Sunday till four, that the turnkey may go to church. Since the appointment of a new Chaplain, the sacred service has been regularly performed. Previously, however, great complaints were made of remissness in this respect; which, exclusive of other considerations, was doubly cruel, as it deprived the prisoners of wholesome air, by thus being locked up the whole day. In fact, this gaol has received little improvement since Mr. HOWARD visited it in the year 1788; and *it still retains all the severities of the old school.* This, however, is the less to be wondered at, as the gaol is seldom visited by the Magistrates. The old keeper (now dead) paid no attention to my remarks in the several visits I made for years together. Security from escape by main force seemed to be his chief, and indeed his only object. At my last visit, his widow said, "that during the whole time her husband kept the gaol, which, I think, was 26 years, there had not been *one escape*." From what I had seen this did not surprize me; but I was never able to learn the number of deaths within its walls; nor, indeed, could I procure any book or account relative to it. There were no Rules and Orders; and it was with much difficulty that in 1802 I could make out the following useful document, which is now *not legible*.

"TABLE OF FEES.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For entering and discharging every action, on process, *capias* or *latitat* - -	1	0	0
Entering and discharging of every second action	0	10	0
Entering and discharging every *capias utlegat.* -	0	10	0
To the under-keeper, or turnkey, each action or writ	0	1	0

Felons' fees are abolished."

There does not appear to be any examination made either into receipts or disbursements in this gaol; the whole seems to rest with the keeper. I could obtain no account of the several monies arising from *donations to the prison*, since my visit in 1802, to the last. The Gaoler said they were lost, or destroyed. From the only book extant, I copied as follows:

31st Dec. 1806. Balance due to the prisoners -	18	0	2½
1807. Collected by the turnkey's box -	10	8	6

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Ekins, dean of Sarum	-	-	1 1 0
A Lady unknown	-	-	1 1 0
Interest of Mrs. Smith's Legacy	-	-	1 15 0
Grand Jury, Lent Assize			1 18 6
Mr. Beeby, expences of a prosecution	-	-	1 1 0
John Paul Paul, esq. High Sheriff, 1806	-	-	5 5 0
7th May. Members for the county 5*l.* 5*s.* ditto for city 5*l.* 5*s.*	-	-	10 10 0
Grand Jury, Summer Assize	-	-	1 5 6
		*L.*52	0 8½

Of the chaplain's salary of 50*l.* twenty pounds *per annum* is paid by Lord Weymouth, as the bequest of Thomas Thynne, esq. who long since bound for the payment of it the manor of Wrobly and Ross, in the county of Hereford. The bequest was recognized by his Lordship in a deed of settlement, dated November 2, 1709. The Bishop of Salisbury sends every Christmas forty shillings worth of meat, and twenty shillings worth of bread. The Earl of Pembroke pays a legacy of 5*l.* a year out of the manor of Swallow-Cliff in this county, part to the chaplain himself, *viz.* a guinea for a hat; and the remainder to be by him distributed amongst all descriptions of prisoners. The one pound fifteen shillings, being the interest of 50*l.* left by Mrs. Smith of Salisbury, is likewise divided amongst them. No memorial of any legacy is displayed or hung up in the gaol. Every Christmas one of the turnkeys goes through the city and adjacent parts with the box before-mentioned. The collection, when I was there in 1802, amounted to 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; and it is regularly laid out by the keeper (as he informed me) in purchasing meat for the felons.

I cannot close this narrative without a few remarks on the *felons' gaol*. Their cells are very damp, and the lobbies, or passages, only three feet wide. Young novices in vice and inveterate offenders, vagrants, and faulty servants, are alike promiscuously confined here; and when let out for airing, it is *but for one hour only* out of the 24. I happened to be there during that hour in the wintry month of January 1802. There was a heavy fall of snow, sleet, and rain, and it was most extremely cold; and yet, upon opening their door, the prisoners (17 felons, and 7 for misdemeanours) rushed out into the midst of it, eagerly gasping, as it were, for a mouthful of fresh vital air. Some of them were cruelly ironed with a sort of fetters, called *Bolts* and *Sheers*: under the former of these the prisoner cannot move either foot four inches before the other; but the latter having a joint in the middle, he may walk, though with difficulty, but his feet both night and day are kept 13 inches asunder. I saw here *no proportion of punishment* for the several offences, and, consequently, no suitable distinction of guilt. A runaway apprentice, only 13 years of age, was amongst those let out for air and exercise, and, like the rest, associated with a number of the worst description. No county clothing is yet allowed; and of course I found the prisoners miserably ragged and dirty. No bath supplied, although one might so easily be made from the adjacent river of fine water; no oven to purify infected or offensive apparel. I understand the Earl of Radnor has determined to bring the subject of clothing before the next Quarter Sessions. The debtors' lodgings are very highly charged, at 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week, for two sleeping in a wretched old bed, destitute of curtains, and four beds in one room. Since the appointment of the present gaoler, the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are stuck up, but not the Statute for preserving the Health of prisoners. It has given me great pleasure to find by the papers, that this abominable gaol is to be presented as a nuisance, and that the County intend soon to erect a new one; for whose government it is devoutly to be hoped that good Rules and Orders will be not only established, but enforced.

MARLBOROUGH, *Wiltshire*, County Bridewell and Town Gaol. Gaoler, *William Alexander*. Salary 70*l.*—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Tucker*. Duty, prayers and sermon on Sundays. Salary, 20*l.*—Surgeons, Messrs. *Pingkenny* and *Morris*. Salary 10*l.*—Number of prisoners: 1801, Dec. 13th, 19; 1806, Oct. 16th, 16.—Allowance, one pound 12 ounces of best bread per day each, in loaves sent from the baker's, which I have regularly found to be of full weight.

REMARKS.—This prison was first inhabited in 1787. For men here is a court-yard of 72 feet by 36, and two day-

day-rooms on the ground-floor, about 21 feet by 9, with a fire-place in each, two iron-grated windows, and two sleeping-rooms above them of the same size. One of these is used as a Chapel, and has two beds in it; the other has six beds on the floor, with straw in sacking and one blanket each. For women here is also a court-yard 29 feet square; a day-room with fire-place in it 29 feet by 15; and a room above of the same size, divided into two for their sleeping-rooms, each with straw-in-sacking beds and a blanket. In 1791, a new court-yard was added, and six cells were built over arcades in the area of it; each cell 10 feet by 6, and 8 feet 9 inches high, with an iron-grated window of 30 inches by 18, and an aperture in each door 6 inches by 4; ventilated also by a circular grating in the floor, and another in the cieling of each. These cells have iron-frame bedsteads, with straw-in-sacking bed and a blanket each. A small stone trough is in one corner, to which water is laid on by a pipe and cock. Three men prisoners were in these cells at my visit in 1801, very ill of a typhus fever; and, what I could not but think improper, two were in one cell, though several of the other cells had no prisoners at the time. The arcades underneath are very convenient for prisoners in wet weather. A large tub for a bath had been usually placed there; but on my visit in 1800, was judiciously removed to a room over the women's day-room. There is a sewer in every court-yard, and the whole prison is well supplied with water, and kept very clean. The Act for preservation of Health not hung up; Clauses so defaced as to be scarcely legible. *No employment provided*; but when any can be procured, the prisoners who work receive one half of their earnings. JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

IN justice to your character for candour and impartiality, it is reasonable to conclude, that as you have admitted Mr. J. Carter's strictures on the Church of Westminster into your Supplement for 1807, you will have no objection to find room for the insertion of the following observations in reply; and in granting this indulgence you will oblige Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

In the coarseness of Mr. Carter's language, and his bravado of "who's afraid?" no answer will be made; of the dogmatical confidence he assumes as an Antiquary, no notice will be taken; on the classification of his abuse, as it is unintelligible, no remarks will be offered. The reply will attach solely to the facts he states; and if, after this, he shall choose to continue his attacks in the same rude, capricious, and offensive style, totally foreign to the controversy, the field will be left open to him; for no opponent who has respect to decency and propriety of character will enter the lists, or meet him with the same weapons he has adopted for the combat. No Champion will appear.

I. His first stricture is pointed against the seats appropriated to the scholars. "They sit with their backs to the altar." Would he have them sit with their backs to the choir and the pulpit? In every congregation throughout the kingdom, those who sit in the Chancel, or in any seat Eastward of the Pulpit, must sit with their backs to the Altar; there is no remedy, unless they were sons of Janus. But the Altar in Protestant Churches is become a Communion table. There is no Pix upon it, no real presence, it requires no reverence but such as is suitable to the office for which it is intended; if more is required, it is superstition, and not religion. We kneel *before* it to receive the Sacrament, but not *to* it; we might as well kneel to an image of the Virgin or a crucifix, which no Protestant will submit to. There is no irreverence therefore in turning the back, but much convenience, and the usage of the whole nation, in its favour. The back to the East, West, North, or South, is indifferent.

II. The second stricture is scarcely intelligible, and requires no answer.

III. "But it is a great crime to have pulled down an old rubble wall, and to erect a house on its site." Surely not! If residence is a duty, the Prebendary who erects such a house is certainly not avaricious, a vice attributed too flippantly, and too frequently, to Churchmen. On the contrary, he promotes residence; he confers a service on his successors, and the Church. And as to the wall itself, it would have presented a ruin to the Antiquary, *if* it had not been repaired within these seven years.

IV. The two Turrets of Henry VIIth's Chapel form the next charge; but

but they unfortunately were in worse state than the rotten wall; they not only nodded to their own ruin, but must have fallen on the roof of the Chapel, and crushed it to the ground. But "they ought to have been restored;" perhaps that restoration may take place, before an Antiquary might expect it. But "they ought to have been restored with their own identical stone, and that stone not employed in a different repair;" impossible. The stones had mouldered from their original proportion, though their internal substance was sound. Why not employ this substance where it could be useful? Does superstition attach to a stone? But "little care was taken in raising these stones to their new position;" and "the Jerusalem chamber was endangered, while the Dean's green-house was protected by a platform." This charge is personally invidious to the Dean, whom the Antiquary professes to respect; but it is worse, it is a direct falsehood. For, unless there be two Jerusalem chambers, and the one in Mr. Carter's contemplation be different from that which in common acceptation bears that name, the fact is exactly the reverse: for the stones were raised to the roof of an apartment in the Deanery, and from thence to their height in the buttress; and the same double labour and expence must have accrued in repairing the second buttress, if the Dean had not resigned his garden for the use and convenience of the masons, who, in consequence of this permission, obtained a single hoist, instead of a double one. But "the Dean took care to have a platform over his green-house:" certainly he did, for the expence of protecting it was not twenty shillings, and the expence of rebuilding it might have been forty pounds. Why is the Antiquary so scrupulous in preserving a rotten wall, and so anxious to destroy a green-house? The reason is plain: it was built by a Dean, it is not an antiquity, it was but five years old, down with it! Had it been built by an abbot, an Islip, or a Litlington, "O spare the relick, Heaven!" had been the cry.

V. "The tracery of the windows in the North Cloister are to be destroyed." Perhaps they are; a trial has been made in the South Cloister; and if it had been completed on that side, it would have added much to the security of the Church at night, and upon all public occasions. The present tracery is not uniform, it can never again be supplied with glass (the licence of mischief forbids it); it is ruinous, defaced, and framed of mouldering materials; the arches from which it has been removed look better, give better light and air, and carry off the damps sooner; and as to beauty, if the suffrages were taken of Antiquaries on one side, and Architects on the other, the voices would probably be equal.

VI. A graver accusation follows, for destroying a pun or rebus of *Eye slip*, indicatory of the Abbot Islip, and removing the two monuments raised by Flaxman and Bacon. On this head it is probable that if all the suffrages of all mankind were taken, Mr. Carter would stand alone. Two monuments in the intercolumniations projecting beyond the pillars, breaking the perspective, and totally incongruous to the range, wanted some reformation. "But why were they placed there?"—by Vote of the House of Commons; and perhaps the House of Commons never voted a sum of money with greater pleasure than the additional sum for removing them. "Still it is to be lamented that the removal caused the demolition of an *Eye Slip*." Good Mr. Carter, puns and rebuses are not sanctioned by Antiquity. And if the pious Abbot had no better memorial, it might perish without repining, as well as the gross, grotesque, or obscene decorations, with which he decked Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and which are found in almost every antient religious edifice in the kingdom. Universality, antiquity, or usage, can afford no justification for Folly and Indecency; and how they escaped the fury of the Dissolution and the ravages of the Puritans is amazing, when so many things, more innocent, were demolished. If these had gone, and the illuminated splendour of the windows been spared, there would have been no loss.

VII. Mr. Carter's complaint against the removal of the Font is the only just one that has been found in his paper; doubtless it will be attended to, and remedied.—We are now come to the conclusion of his specific charges; but we have still an account to settle with him relative to the repair of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. He says, "It is impossible to give way to the idea that the intended repair or restoration could be, or would be, genuine." Why so? why condemn it before it commences? An Antiquary may be allowed to look back,

back, but to prophesy is no part of his profession. Does he know any one step that has been taken? any one resolution that has been formed? or any mode that has been adopted or prepared for the restoration? No, but it must be had—"no modern hand can touch it without profanation, no science can attain to such exquisite perfection." This may be said of the *graces* of Art; an Apollo or a Venus may be mimitable; but in a building, a moulding or a piece of tracery, the line, the rule, and the compass, are the surest guides, and fidelity the best praise of the artist. If Mr. Carter supposes that we have neither art or science remaining among us, he is single in this opinion; but if the ignorance of all Artists and all Artificers is so gross, will Mr. Carter contribute to enlighten or instruct them, or will he lie by to condemn what they do? Some few previous hints which his abilities might suggest would, perhaps, prove useful; but, if he reserves his judgment till the work is done, however spleen may be gratified, advice will be too late, and censure unavailing. Had Mr. Carter applied to any one of the persons concerned, interested, or employed in the repair, his enquiries would have been satisfied, and his advice accepted as a favour: but his curiosity must now remain without information, till there shall be another application to Parliament. The plan and intention of those entrusted with the repair must then be made public; and if it shall be approved by the voice of the Nation, and encouraged by the liberality of the Legislature, the objections and cavilings of individuals will be found light in the balance.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*

IT was my intention long before to have noticed your Correspondent K. Y. Y.'s query, vol. LXXVII. p. 302; but, seeing a Law Query by Clericus, p. 35, I am induced to give my sentiments upon both of them.

With respect to the Prebendal Lease, if the late Prebendary had a power of renewal in the former Leases of 21 years *annually*, I think it could only be considered in the nature of a *tenantcy at will*; consequently, agreeable to the general law of the land as to that kind of Ecclesiastical property, the late Incumbent had full power to grant a Lease for three lives, or twenty-one years: therefore, I do not think he or his representatives could be compelled to make any allowance as to the consideration of such renewed Lease to the successor in the Prebend. If the Lease formerly granted was a void Lease at any given period, nothing in my opinion can attach to it, so as to prevent the Incumbent exercising that power given him, as I have before observed, by the general law of the land as to Ecclesiastical property; the new Prebendary must, therefore, console himself upon the general observations that unjust actions (if the present can be so called) seldom, if ever, prosper; and that three lives may prove a worse Lease than that of a term for twenty-one years.

As to the Freehold Entailed Estate, if the Aunt was possessed of the estate as Tenant in Tail, and never suffered a recovery to bar the entail, she could not dispose of the same by will, and it must (notwithstanding such will) descend to the next in remainder; and the Courts of Law will by ejectment afford redress. Never were Laws better calculated for the relief of the subject than in this Country. If any fraud was exercised upon the Aunt in the making of her will, the Court of Chancery will afford relief; the only misfortune is, the very slow progress this Court makes in its proceedings, which is principally occasioned by the affairs of State the Noble Personage who presides there is obliged to attend to; and it is much to be wished, that the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, upon their "Inquiry into the Courts of Justice," was adopted. If the complaint is of a mixed nature, embracing both Law and Equity, a Bill in Chancery will relieve the injured party, and an issue directed from that Court will try the merits in both points.

It is the misfortune in Entailed Property that there is often a great deal of *concealed matter*, which the injured party cannot easily (if at all) come at; consequently difficult to advise how to proceed. I have known, by mere accident, a Marriage Settlement (which seldom or never accompanies title-deeds) being discovered, which entailed the property. I believe many instances might be adduced of the suppression of such writings; and it would be a benefit to the Publick if the Legislature required that kind of instruments to be registered in the same manner as all Annuity Bonds. MENTOR.

Mr.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXX.

——"Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem
Quo cupiens pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus." HORAT.

"If weak the pleasure that from these can spring,
The fear to want them, is as weak a thing:
Whether we dread, or whether we desire,
In either case, believe me, we admire."

POPE.

PEOPLE OF FASHION, is a title given to few, arrogated by many, and envied by all. There is, however, a considerable and an acknowledged difficulty in understanding precisely what it means, and who are the happy persons thus separated from the majority of their fellow-creatures. Many attempts indeed have been made, although without much success, to draw a line of circumvallation around them by means of such a definition as shall secure their privileges, and exclude all pretenders. But although no combination of words has as yet been formed that can render the matter plain to the meanest capacity, and prevent mistakes and disputes; we all are apt to think that we know People of Fashion when we see them: and we have the still greater presumption to think we know what we mean when we speak of them, when we speak of beings whom Nature or Art has placed beyond our reach, and only occasionally within our horizon. But there are many grounds for supposing that in both cases we should be very much perplexed in endeavouring to explain our meaning, and make that known to others, which, until the question is put, we think so familiar to ourselves. One reason for this loose species of incommunicable knowledge is, that we have lately taken it into our heads, that People of Fashion are become exceedingly numerous, and that their numbers may be at all times easily increased. The consequence of this opinion is, that we no longer think it necessary to retain in our memories those nice distinctions which indicate a more confined sect; that it would be quite superfluous to explain what is obvious to the senses; and that to ask what People of Fashion mean, would be as childish as to ask what an Englishman means, or to what country Frenchmen, Germans, or Italians, belong.

People of Fashion is almost the only combination in which the word *People* is used in a superior, genteel, and commanding sense. All other *people* are those "whom nobody knows," and may be classed with the multitude, the mob, the canaille, or the vulgar. But by adding the magic words "of fashion," *People* assumes a higher tone, becomes the mouths of the most beautiful, as well as of the most eloquent speakers, and is not thought unworthy to stand in the same line with the most lofty titles known in the Heralds' Office.

As I have stated that there are great difficulties in the way of those who would wish to illustrate People of Fashion by a definition, or short description, it may be supposed my duty to remove those, and leave this important matter no longer in the dark. But in order to achieve this purpose, after all due deliberation and consulting of many documents, I find that I can recommend to my curious readers no other method than by first inquiring what *fashion* imports. Perhaps they may interrupt me here, by saying, that this is only evading one difficulty, by plunging into another, which indeed is somewhat the case, but the fault is not mine that terms are so often used either without a meaning, or with one very difficult to be explained. The method now proposed, I am willing to own, may not appear the easiest; yet I am certain it is the only infallible one, according to all the rules of logic. In other cases it has never been known to fail, as, for example, when we wish to know the character of a man of learning, or a woman of sense; we have only to go to our dictionaries, or consult our intelligent friends as to learning and sense, and the question is immediately put in a train to be decided. I say put in a train to be decided, for I am not ignorant that learning in men, and sense in women, have their peculiar difficulties, although they may be brought to a point a little sooner than the unintelligible mysteries of fashion.

We shall not perhaps advance very far on this subject, by stating what nevertheless is very true, that Fashion is the custom of the few, for the admiration of the many. It will still be asked, what is that custom, and who are the few? and this will be moving round, but not going forwards. For my own part, I am inclined to think that Fashion is one of those personages, or things, which are composed of what is visible, and what is invisible. The visible part of Fashion

Fashion is so constantly changing, that he who is required to say what it is, may justly plead that it never stays long enough to be examined. As to the incorporeal part, its influence, government, or tyranny, of all the great numbers who feel it, few are able to say in what manner it operates upon them, nor for what reason they are so affected. Like epidemical disorders, some think they catch it from their neighbours, and others that it is something in the air, or climate. The former, however, is by far the most plausible theory of the two; for it is very evident that communication with the infected never fails to bring it on, and that it is conveyed, and even in a very violent degree, in articles of dress or furniture, and by such means, where there are no laws of quarantine established, may be sent to the most distant parts of the world. It is to be observed, too, that it rages most in crowded places, and that we never were free from it when the ports on the Continent were open, and our intercourse with France, particularly, was intimate. There is but one circumstance in which it differs from other pestilential disorders, and that is, its not being checked by the approach of winter. On the contrary, the season is most remarkable for a general display of it in all its various symptoms and complicated appearances.

But it is not my intention to pursue this subject, which I rather propose as an exercise for the ingenuity of such of my readers, as still pant to know what People of Fashion mean; and I have no doubt that if they will pursue their inquiries with spirit, look carefully about them in public places and public shops, they may learn a great deal, even if they should not ultimately arrive at a true knowledge of Fashion, and consequently of the *People* thereof.

I shall, therefore, employ the remainder of this paper in discussing one or two mistakes on the subject, which are very common and very dangerous. The first of these which I shall mention is, that *rank* constitutes fashion, or that persons of rank must therefore be People of Fashion. In this position there is some truth and some error. Rank is undoubtedly an useful ingredient, and was once thought a necessary one, but it is not the only one; and it is very certain that there are many persons of very high rank who discover so little *of fashion*, that they may be, and often have been, mistaken for persons of no rank at all; and in defiance of their titles, have been classed among the vulgar, among men of vulgar minds, and vulgar manners. No one, I think, will contend that a late Lord Chancellor, when pressed by a gang as an able-bodied seaman, was a Person of Fashion; nor will they very easily attempt to prove that the elegant charms of that character, and its popular fascinations, are exhibited in the person and manners, of his Grace the Duke of ——, or the Right Honourable the Earl of——. But I shall not enlarge farther on this mistaken notion, because several persons of rank have lately anticipated me, by taking wonderful pains to prove how groundless it is, and who have indeed made it quite ridiculous, by presiding at boxing-matches and cock-fights, and exchanging reputations, manners, and language, with ostlers and jockies.

Another mistake perhaps more common, and certainly more dangerous, is, that *fortune* constitutes People of Fashion. Now, although fortune, like rank, be a very useful ingredient in this composition, as, in the general opinion, it is in every other, yet it does by no means follow, that persons of Fashion are so constituted or created by virtue of their annual incomes, or by any other virtue that arises from half-yearly dividends. Those who are observers of what passes around them, cannot deny that there are many persons of very large property who are not People of Fashion. This, indeed, is so generally acknowledged that I should have been ashamed to note it down, if so many who are willing enough to acknowledge the abstract proposition, were not very apt to forget, in their visits and connexions, that wealth only cannot constitute People of Fashion; and that every expence incurred in the attempt is just so much money thrown away, without any returns except a certain quantity of ridicule and disappointment; neither of which, according to the best calculations, are worth the price paid. For want, however, of an attention to this fact, we see every day the most strenuous and pitiable efforts made to be admitted among People of Fashion, and to obtain a full enjoyment of their privileges and immunities. Yet while we deplore the extravagant sums expended by such candidates, to the

great

great injury of themselves and their families, to the felling of their oaks, and the mortgaging of their lands, we are compelled to admire the truly independent and patriotic conduct of persons of fashion, whose privileges and titles are neither to be bought nor sold.

I would not, however, so undervalue riches, as to insinuate that they are absolutely useless in our attempts to gain admission into — not the circles of Fashion, for that is as easy as money can make it—but into the reputation, the character of People of Fashion, whose high privilege it is to be looked up to, to be followed, to be imitated, to excite the gaze and the admiration of the world, and to have a peculiar licence for performing actions which no other persons could attempt with impunity. It is not to be supposed that the repeated offers even of mere wealth, which carries with it somewhat very insinuating and persuasive, will always be rejected, that no returns will be made, and no compromise adopted. But although all this be true, and many People of Fashion have condescended to stoop to those who could not have reached to them, had they stood upright, yet it is necessary that the lower world should know two things.—First, that in order to accomplish their wish in any moderate degree, a long time of probation is necessary, a tedious noviciate, in which all is humble imitation and elementary instruction; and, secondly, that a much larger portion of wealth is requisite than is generally supposed. What the exact sum is, I profess I have not conversed long enough with the initiated to know; it is a question which they are seldom willing, and from their careless manner of keeping accounts, seldom able, to answer. But although I cannot set down the sum in figures with a Cocker-like precision, I am confidently assured that it is generally expected to be a little over the annual income, and that such exceedings are to be provided for by that anticipation of the revenue which depends on credit. Some are apt to think that the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, is the only person in the kingdom who is puzzled to make up differences between income and expenditure. Alas! they little know how many of the candidates I am now speaking of, as well as People of Fashion themselves, have their little budgets, their loans, their exchequer bills, and their treasury warrants. I would not, however, have any of my friends in Capel Court be elevated at this information, as if their ready command of money placed them in the high way to become People of Fashion. They ought to know that they may have the reputation of lending a million *per* week, or even *per* day, without being on that account admitted into the rank of People of Fashion, unless they consent to give up certain narrow, and city-like notions about security and indemnification, days of payment, punctuality, and other prejudices of education.

This incidental notice of the city suggests to me another popular mistake, which I can correct only by assuring my readers that the title and privileges of People of Fashion are *local*, and that nothing is of more consequence in studying this subject than an acquaintance with the topographical boundaries of fashion. People of Fashion are confined principally to the parishes situated in and about the Western part of the metropolis, and cannot be supposed, unless by a forced construction, to exist within the city of London properly so called. Attempts, it must be allowed, have of late years been made to bring them Eastward, or to plant a colony in that quarter; and the narrowness of the streets, and the smallness of the houses, have no doubt afforded tolerable imitations of the confusion which attends the breaking of coach-glasses, and coachmen's heads, of ladies fainting in crowds, and other genteel casualties which give *eclat* to a *rout*; and without which, a rout would degenerate to a social and comfortable meeting of friends. But this is imitation, not originality, and cannot, even if the imitation were closer, make a dignified figure in the newspapers, owing to the deficiencies of nominal situation. Grosvenor-square, St. James's-street, and Portland-place, are mellifluous sounds, and picturesque objects, that please the eye as well as the ear; but what real person of fashion could hear without a blush, that he had partaken of the *dejeunés* of Crutched-friars, the cold collations of Old Bedlam, or the routs of Philpot-lane. I hope, therefore, that my worthy friends, who have the misfortune to live in places that are not fit to be named, will take these hints into consideration, and remember that Fashionable People and People of Fashion are not precisely one and the same.

I shall

I shall conclude my paper with adverting to one other difficulty in the way of those who, presuming upon their wealth, have the ambition to become People of Fashion, and that is their beginning too late in life. After many years employed in acquiring riches, it is somewhat hard to be obliged to go to a new school to learn to spend them. In advanced age there is a want of flexibility in the organs of speech, and a want of pliability in the system of opinions, which have a natural tendency to unfit a man for a new language, and a new world. If he begins early, unquestionably much may be acquired; but in general the best People of Fashion have been born in that character. As to the precise time of life, however, when those may attempt it who have not had such felicity of birth, opinions will differ, but as far as my observation goes they cannot begin too early; and the attempt will certainly and totally fail if they delay it, till they are come to the *years of discretion*.

Mr. URBAN, *Nuneaton, Feb.* 12.

YOUR correspondent W. P. wishes for a fact to state my application in fever, and seems a little affected in my mentioning the name of Dr. James. I can inform him I am no friend to profuse perspirations in Fevers, considering such as extremely weakening as well as blood-letting. In Typhus fevers the blood loses its elastic power, and frequently produces the *petechiæ* or purple spots upon the surface of the body; the continuance occasions hemorrhages, and often to an alarming degree; from such can blood-letting restore immediately that power necessary to support life and remove disease? Is not all the blood affected? The taking away a quantity will not restore the remainder; it must be done by medicine; therefore my mode of treatment has frequently produced an insensible action upon the body, to the surprize of many who will testify to the same if required. I am daily in practice of using the same with a trifling modification to accommodate its action in all fevers.

The Gentleman who wishes for a fact stated, seems desirous of being made acquainted with the particular operation of my discovery; but such I must decline for the present, but can assure him I should not have mentioned it in so public a manner, if I was not certain of its success.

Yours, &c. PHILIP PERKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

IN addition to the information conveyed by Curiosus, vol. LXXVII. p. 1200, respecting that rare volume, "The Devonshire Gems," I must mention the curious fact, of there being a very fine *proof copy* of that work, containing XCIX plates, sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, at the sale of the Books of the late Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. And what makes this circumstance the more extraordinary is, that even the Devonshire Family have not a *proof* copy.

Yours, &c. A. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 30.

ABOUT the year 1734, a person of Friston, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, of the name of Edmund Weaver, printed "Proposals for making and publishing by Subscription an actual Survey of the County of Lincoln." I called the other day on a representative, Mrs. Weaver, of Friston, to know if any memorials were in her possession to shew the progress he had made in that undertaking. Amongst a variety of papers, viz. letters, old almanacks (he being an almanack-maker), ephemeries, calculations of nativities, &c. I met with nothing relating to the Map further than a number of actual measurements of several roads and bearings of places noted, no plans on paper of any part of the County; so that it appears he left off the scheme either for want of encouragement or ability to carry it through. His plan he thus described:

"In this Survey the County will be divided into its proper Hundreds; and notice will be taken of all the Collegiate and Parochial Churches, and Chapels; of all the chief Monastries, Abbies, Priories, and other Religious Houses; of all the Castles, Seats, Chaces and Parks, of the Nobility and Gentry; all the Market-Towns, Villages, and Hamlets; of the principal Hills and Plains, Rivers, Brooks, Springs and Bridges; of the great and small Roads, particularly of the Old Roman Roads, and other remains of antiquity. This Survey will be performed with the best instruments, and adjusted with the utmost care, by astronomical, geometrical, and trigonometrical observations, constructions, and calculations. Every Parish

Parish Church will be printed according to its size and shape, all the small roads carefully inserted, and a compleat Index annexed; so that this Map will be very useful to all who travel the County, or have any estates or other concerns in it; this County being the largest in the kingdom except that of York, and five or six times as large as most of the rest. As the task will be very laborious, it is hoped the Undertaker will be honoured with suitable encouragement.

"The price to each Subscriber will be Ten Shillings; one half to be paid down, and the other half upon the delivery of the said Map: such gentlemen as, for the encouragement of this laborious work, please to pay one guinea down, and half a guinea more upon their delivery, shall be entitled to two of the said Maps, and have their arms neatly engraved in the margin; whereby this Map will be so adorned, as to be a very beautiful piece of furniture."

By the papers I was permitted to peruse, it seems, Mr. Weaver was a noted Astrologer, Almanack-maker, Quack Doctor, Land Surveyor, &c.; and I find the names of Dr. Stukeley, Partridge, Simpson, Catlin, and Dr. Halley, &c. amongst his correspondents. It had been said that Sir Isaac Newton was one of his friends; but there were no letters from Sir Isaac, or any mention of his name; except in a postscript to a letter from John Catlin, dated 23d March, 1726: "on Sunday last in the morning died Sir Isaac Newton."

The following letter records a remarkable flood of the river Trent.

"*To Mr. Weaver, Friston, Lincolnshire.*

"In the year 1736 the former part of the summer was very dry, so that on the 2d July the Trent was as low (about Newark) as had been known for 70 years past. It began to rain that night at 6 o'clock with a North-east wind, and continued till the 5th between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. And on the 6th at noon the Trent had risen 9 feet 3 inches, which was 7 inches higher than any one remembered.

"Two hours before the Trent was at height (here) the bank broke in Spotesford meadows, and which caused several lordships to be overflowed nigh Lincoln; or otherwise it would have been much higher with us.

"Sir, this is a just account from the observation of your friend,

Kelham, Aug. 24, 1737. F. Hill."

If at a future opportunity, Mr. Urban, I should meet with any thing further amongst these papers worth notice, you shall hear from me again. C.

Mr. Urban, *Fleet-street, Feb.* 12.

YOUR Correspondent Q. Q. asks "how it is to be accounted for that this so highly cultivated country, which, scarcely fifteen years back, had generally a surplus of corn beyond its own consumption to spare, &c. has been ever since obliged to import, year after year, large quantities to supply deficiencies in our consumption?"

If Q. Q. will take the trouble of looking at the following numbers of my Newspaper (*the Weekly Dispatch*), Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 8, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 27, 1807; and Jan. 10, 17, and Feb. 7;—he may find the information he is so anxious to procure; as well as in several of my future numbers, in which I shall continue to point out the defects existing in our national Agriculture. I have long directed my attention to this important subject; and from all the observations and enquiries I have made, I am clearly of opinion, as I have endeavoured to prove in the above-mentioned papers, that the deficiency of food, which has been felt in this country for several years past, arises from the *monopoly of land, and the consequent destruction of little farmers, and diminution of agricultural labourers.*

Yours, &c. Robert Bell.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 12.

I HAVE frequently remarked the very useful information which has been obtained, in consequence of the many interesting inquiries made through the channel of your Miscellany by ingenious correspondents, who rarely have been disappointed in receiving explanations, not only satisfactory to themselves, but to your readers in general. This encourages me to ask your *architectural* correspondents, of whom you have an eminent list, *what quarries* furnished materials in general for those stupendous structures, the glories of this Isle, our Cathedrals, particularly those of *Marble*, used in such abundance for the smaller pillars, the earlier monuments, and other decorations. This subject has not, I believe, been entered on fully by any writer. Bentham merely says, "The fashionable pillars to our churches were of *Purbeck* marble." Gostling, in describing the Chapter-house of Canterbury Cathedral, observes, "The room is almost surrounded with arches, or stalls, divided by pillars of *Sussex* marble:" and he elsewhere says, that "the little pillars of *Sussex* marble are

very

very numerous;" and speaking of the great Hall of the Archbishop's palace, he uses the term *Petworth* marble. Of Archbishop Bourchier's Monument, he says, it is of *grey* marble (Hasted describes it as *Bethersden* marble); and that the Patriarchal Chair is of *grey* marble.

It appears to me, that no other marble but that which our own country produced was then, what we now term, *in fashion*; and that foreign marbles were not, at that early period, imported, or, at least, not made use of in these structures. But, were Purbeck and Petworth the emporiums (if I may use the expression); or were similar materials generally to be found at hand? If not, we cannot sufficiently admire the zeal of the Founders, who considered neither distance, difficulty, nor expence, as any impediments in carrying all their magnificent plans into execution.

Great quantities of stone from Purbeck, we all know, continue to be used for various purposes. I wish to be informed if Petworth, or its vicinity, supplies any materials for building, &c. at the present day.

In the hope of receiving some elucidation on this subject, I remain,

Yours, &c. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

HAVING lately perused your Magazine for December last (which different circumstances had prevented me from seeing before), I feel myself strongly impelled to make a few short observations upon a letter in it signed *Sudeley*. Being well acquainted with the respectable family alluded to in it, and on terms of friendly intimacy with the principal branch of it, I could not but be hurt at the attack itself; I could not but be indignant at the manner of it. I neither know, nor wish to learn, who this Sudeley is, who pretends to write from the most pure and virtuous motives; but it is very certain, that he who slanders another while he conceals his own name, is not a brave man; that he who heaps ridicule on the dead and abuse on the living, is not a good man; and that he who dares to assert what he cannot prove, is not a wise man.

Of the state of the case with respect to the Peerage in question, I am perfectly ignorant, and will therefore hazard no opinion; but, notwithstanding the assertions of Sudeley, I cannot believe that the Claim of the Petitioner was so wholly unfounded as he supposes, or at least affirms. I have too great a veneration and respect for the highest Court of Judicature of this country, to suppose for a moment that such an investigation could have been pending before that Tribunal for upwards (I believe) of twelve years, had there been no grounds to support the Claim, no reason to think it well-founded, no clear and undisputed documents to prove at least the alledged descent. Nor can I believe those very high Legal Authorities which were in favour of it, to have been so totally mistaken; nor have I the presumption to imagine, contrary to all the respect due to their public and private characters, that the noble personages who, on the final decision of the Claim, voted in favour of it, were either so totally blind as not to be able to comprehend a case so plain as Sudeley represents it; or that, comprehending it, they would give a solemn legal verdict contrary to the conviction of their own minds.

But all this is of no consequence in comparison with the other part of his attack. A Peerage, and above all an English Peerage, is an object so high; in its rank in Europe so elevated; in its own privileges so desirable; in its power of doing good so unrivalled; that it is not surprising that great sacrifices should be made to acquire it. But it would be surprising, Sir, if a man capable of the noblest actions, whose mind is deeply impressed with the truth of that Religion which proscribes every kind of deceit; who (like Othello) values his *good name* beyond all earthly possessions, and would scorn to sully the worthy and honourable family to which he belongs; it would indeed be surprising, if such a man should stoop to the disgraceful practices of which Sudeley accuses him, even to gain that rank. And such a man is the person to whom he alludes. They who are acquainted with him as a public character, know him indeed to be wholly immersed in literary pursuits; they know his elegant and pensive turn of mind; they are not ignorant of the charms of his poetry, the extent of his knowledge, the depth of his understanding, and the suavity of his

his unassuming manners. But perhaps they do not know the generous and noble character of the man so traduced; perhaps they are unacquainted with the goodness of his heart, which, if a long and intimate friendship enables me to judge of it, would disdain to purchase even a Peerage by artifice and fraud. This, Sir, is no vain declamation; there are facts to prove the honour, integrity, and generous conduct of this vilified and abused character towards some of his friends, well known to all the neighbourhood in which he resides.

I call on your justice, Sir, for the insertion of this letter, for a public attack requires a public defence; and, as I trust that I shall never write any thing that I should blush to avow, you are at liberty to mention my name to any gentleman who may wish to know it. I will only add that the person alluded to is ignorant of my having written this letter, or of my intention to do it. Yours, &c.

A Kentish Clergyman.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 12.

DEAR as reputation is to the person alluded to in the cruel Letter of the writer who strangely signs himself *Sudeley*, and that person can safely say that it is far dearer to him than property or life; he will yet forbear to add to the perplexities and sufferings of your feeling and benevolent mind, at a moment of dreadful calamity. He therefore, at your request, withdraws his Reply, which, with the utmost exercise of moderation, it is impossible should be free from all poignancy and sting. He has no alternative but to commit himself to the candour of the wise and the good. And if a single trait can be found in his character, his pursuits, his station, or the hereditary qualities of his family, or his connexions, to countenance such infamous insinuations, let him be condemned! A few words only in regard to others, your Correspondent may be permitted to add. He has this very morning carefully re-perused the very able and impartial Speech of the Lord Chancellor on the Claim alluded to; and a greater insult, than Sudeley's invective throws on that Speech, cannot be conceived. The Publick will judge how far this is compatible with the motives of regard for the great Law Officers of the Crown, by which he pretends to be actuated. Should a copy of this Speech, which was taken by an unbiassed auditor, and in which every thing unfavourable to the Claim has been preserved with the most punctilious integrity, be hereafter forced forward to the Publick, it will be seen upon what degree of evidence, with what degree of success, and with what pretensions to purity of motives and conduct, *Sudeley* (for Sudeley and the Opponent to the Claim must be one) had already made the same heinous charges, which he has now the rashness to repeat as if they were *admitted* imputations.

Here then, in regard to you, Mr. Urban, and as far as your publication is concerned, (and you are too kind and considerate to deem it a *slight sacrifice*) this contest shall end, with the addition of this only intreaty, as a small return of justice for an unwarrantable attack on your old Correspondent, which it is well known has given such uneasiness even to yourself. It is, that you will insert in your more permanent pages the following copies from the Newspapers of the day, which, though not entirely accurate in some minute points, yet as coming from impartial Reporters, are good evidence of general impression, and not liable to objections and suspicions, like that which proceeds from the heat of disputing parties.

These copies are material documents in favour of one of *Detector's* main arguments.

English Chronicle.

"House of Lords.

Monday, June 13, 1803.

The House in a Committee of Privileges proceeded farther in the matter of the Chandos Peerage.

When the Question in the shape of a Resolution, as proposed by Lord Redesdale the last time the subject was considered; viz. "that the Rev. Mr. Brydges had not made out his Claim to the title of Chandos," was put,

The Lord Chancellor went at some considerable length into the evidence given to support the Claim; and, from the whole of that evidence, he declared it as his opinion, that the same was sufficient to maintain the Claimant's right to the said title.

His Lordship was followed on the same side by Lord Bolton; who proposed the question of adjournment only till to-morrow, merely for the sake of retracing the evidence given; at the same time stating that he was in his conscience convinced that the Claim was substantiated.

The

The Duke of NORFOLK and Lord ROSSLYN signified in rather strong terms that the Evidence did not go far enough in favour of the Claimant.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH expressed himself of a similar opinion; and the question being put on Lord Bolton's motion, the same was negatived without a division.

The original Question was then put; whereupon the House divided. Contents, 15; Non-Contents, 7.

The Question is therefore lost for the present; at least till better Evidence can be produced."

Globe.

"Thursday, June 16, 1803.

All the Bills on the Table were read a stage each.

Lord WALSINGHAM made the Report of the proceedings on the Chandos Claim of Peerage. The same was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Lord GRANTLEY then rose, to enquire whether, by the House agreeing to that Report, and to the Resolution that must immediately be made upon it, the Petitioner was finally precluded from re-urging his Claim, provided he should be able to bring forth such further Evidence, as should appear to him to be sufficiently strong to satisfy their Lordships of the validity of his Claim.

Lord ALVANLEY said, the Door was not finally closed on the Petitioner by the Resolution come to by the Committee of Privileges; neither could the door be closed by the Resolution which was necessarily to be moved immediately, provided the Petitioner should present a petition to His Majesty, stating the nature of the further Evidence he meant, and wished, to bring forward; which Petition His Majesty would of course refer to his Law-Adviser (the Attorney-General) to consider and report upon to him; and if the Law-Adviser thought his statement sufficiently strong to warrant His Majesty in ordering the Petition to be laid before the House, then he might re-commence his Claim, by adducing further Evidence. His Lordship said, he would take the opportunity of stating, that he had seen in one of the public prints a report that a noble and learned Lord, who had argued at very great length, previous to the decision by the Committee of Privileges, that his Speech was strongly in favour of the Petitioner's Claim; whereas the noble and learned Lord had expressly said, that he much doubted whether he should vote or not; and, in truth, had given no opinion at all; but had confined himself to a clear and comprehensive detail of the whole of the Evidence, and shewed the bearings of each part on both sides of the case. Such misrepresentations were extremely unjustifiable. His Lordship would say no more upon that point; but he would just add, without going into any reasoning, on what grounds he rested his opinion; that he concurred entirely with those noble Lords who had contended that the Petitioner had not sufficiently proved his Claim. The reason why he had not spoke on Monday last in the Committee of Privileges was, because he had delivered his sentiments on the subject in a former stage of the proceeding.

The LORD CHANCELLOR left the Woolsack, to confirm what his noble and learned friend had said, respecting his conduct on Monday last in the Committee of Privileges. He had thought an examination of the whole of the evidence, pointing out its bearings on each side of the case, both in favour of the Petitioner, and against him, might be highly useful to their Lordships of the Committee, previous to their proceeding upon a decisive vote upon the subject. In endeavouring to assist the Committee with such an examination, he had most cautiously abstained from letting fall one word, that should be construed into an opinion, either one way or the other*; and, therefore, he must say, that if the House was pleased to overlook the publication of what passed daily in that House, in the Newspapers, the writers of those reports ought to take especial pains, that what they wrote was extremely accurate.

A Resolution in the usual form, that the Rev. Edward † James Brydges, had not sufficiently made out his Claim of Peerage, was moved, put, and agreed to.

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* In this line of conduct, this virtuous and admirable Judge seems to have followed the example of the great Lord Hardwicke, in whose praise Andrew Stuart says, that "the ingenuity and address permitted to Counsel in selecting the facts and arguments of one side and even the arts of eloquence, appeared to him improper and misplaced, if not contemptible, when employed by a Judge whose business it was to resume the arguments on both sides, and dispassionately to inform the noble Lords of the genuine state of facts, without colouring partiality, or vain display of superior talents. His mind was formed to embrace the whole extent of matter of a complicated cause; and to perceive the tendency of all the various branches of evidence. These he stated to the House with perspicuity and candour."

† An error, for *Tymewell.*

*** Having declined to insert any further Answer of the person alluded to in Sudeley's Letter, (though one was sent certainly more moderate than the attack,) for the sake of ending the dispute; we cannot admit any thing further on the subject.

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1808, Pl. II. p. 121.

GORING, near Worthing, SUSSEX.

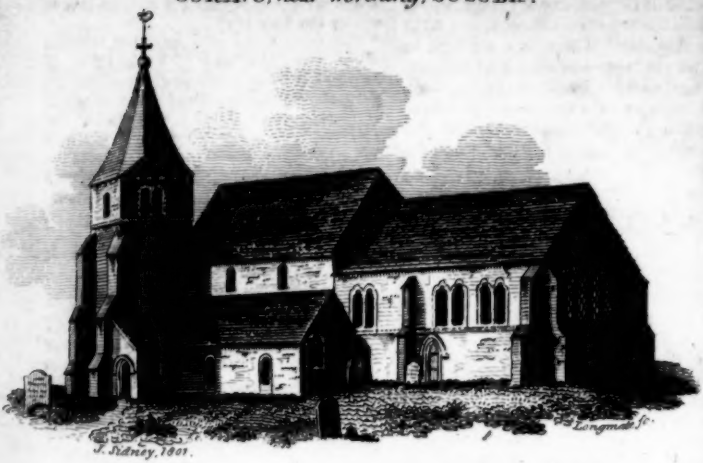

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

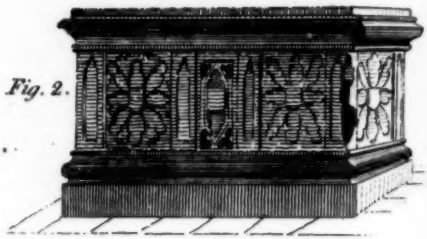

Fig. 3.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 & 6.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

GORING is a small village about half a mile from the sea, and eight from Arundel. There is a machine or two for the accommodation of bathers.

The Church [*See Plate II.*], which is an antient building, is served by the Rev. Mr. Penfold, who holds also the adjoining parishes of Preston and Ferring.

On the South side of the Chancel is a Piscina, as represented in *fig.* 1.

In the middle of the Chancel is an altar-tomb of Petworth marble (*see fig.* 2), in all probability to the memory of the builder of the Church and his consort, whose effigies in brass lie on the top of the tomb (*see fig.* 3). Round the tomb was an inscription in brass, but now not legible. The shields on the side of the tomb have been charged; but their bearings are lost, so that we are left entirely in the dark as to the subjects of this memorial. Over the brazen figures between the labels is a space, formerly, as I guess by the shape, filled with a sitting figure; perhaps the Blessed Virgin Mary and Infant Jesus. The following inscription is on each of the labels:

Spiritus sancte Dei miserere nobis.

On the top of a flat stone as you enter the Chancel are these arms: *Fig.* 4, Quarterly, 1 and 4 gutty on a chief Azure three crowns proper, 2 and 3 a chevron between three ..... On each side are two other shields, with the first and fourth quarter, as in *fig.* 4, repeated; *see figs.* 5 *and* 6.

The following inscription (in capitals) is on a stone before the altar table.

Arms: Three crescents, a canton Ermine, impaling a fess between three fleur-de-lis. Crest, a leopard. *See fig.* 7.

"Sub hoc marmore jacet quod reliquum est SUSANNÆ uxoris JOHANNIS COOK de Petworth armigeri. E vitâ tranquillè cessit 19 die Aprilis, anno Domini 1707, ætatis 55. Animâ tamen Deum redet, corpore in futurum redituro."

Near the last-mentioned is the following (in capitals).

Arms: A chevron Gules, between three lions rampart. *See fig.* 8.

"Here lyeth buried DANIEL HALES, gentleman, who most christianlike departed this lyfe the 11th May 1600."

On a flat stone in the Nave is a brass plate, as shewn in *fig.* 9, with this inscription:

"Of yor charite pray for the soules of John Cook and Emme his wyf, on whose soules Ihu have m.cy.

"Here this place was inter'd ye remains of KATHERINE wife of EDW. COOK of Field Place, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Fry, of Battlehurst, Gent. who departed this life, Feb. 11, 1649. And also of the above written EDWARD COOK, of Field Place, Esq., who died January 10, 1661. And also of Anne, widow of said Edward Cook, Esq. and daughter of Robert Barker, of Datchet, in the county of Buckingham, Esq., who died April 11, 1693."

The latter part of the above in capitals.

On a brass plate fixed to a stone in the Nave:

"Here under lyeth buried the body of JOHN BARNARD of Field Place, who departed this life the 19th day of February, anno Domini 1614."

On the stone on which the above inscription is fixed, is the following:

"Here lieth interred the body of GEORGE GITTENS, gentleman, who died the 17th Feb. 1713, aged 66 years."

Yours, &c. J. SIDNEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

YOUR Correspondent *Nauta*, page 29 of your last month's Magazine, mentions "a lame horse, in a dark night, led up and down upon an uneven dangerous coast mounted with a ship's light;" and insinuates that Cornwall furnishes instances of this detestable artifice having been used to decoy Merchant-ships ashore for the purpose of plunder. This is a serious charge indeed against the inhabitants of part of our Coasts, and ought to be confirmed by other means than mere anonymous insuendos. More than the "cream of mankind" should turn their attention to this subject; nay, more than the seven hundred members of our Imperial Parliament. Cornwall may send twice twenty Members to the Legislature; they may propose and cause the enactment of fifty laws aimed at the villainous despoilers of naval property; *but it is the people who must execute them.* Has Nauta seen a lame horse practising the snares of an *ignis fatuus*? If he has, why did he not alarm the Volunteers of the nearest hamlet, the Rector or Vicar of the Parish, the opulent Residents? why did he not even arm the Females of the District, and rush at their head upon those midnight sculking murderers, and destroy them upon the spot? The law of

of the land recognises justifiable homicide; a man is permitted to defend his own property: surely then the Country would applaud those who risked their lives in defence of that of strangers in inexpressible danger and distress. He that arrests a Highwayman has a pecuniary reward and certain privileges: could such remuneration be withheld from him who defeats the aims of worse than Highwaymen? These queries are unanswerable; nor can it be denied that Cornwall, or any other county, possesses ample means at this moment to terminate every combination aimed at the lives and effects of each individual Inhabitant, and the mariners who approach their coasts. If "the Laws are necessarily weak at the extremes of any Country," the heart, or County-town, will furnish an impulse to the distant Police: the merest wretch in England may compel the Magistrates to act, and a person of some property must have still more influence. It is plain from Nauta's own premises, that the remedy he seeks should arise upon the spot where the offence takes place; if effects weaken in proportion to their distance from the cause which produces them. The well-meant warnings of a Parish Priest can have no influence upon the minds of men inured to blood and plunder: instead of warning, he should act. Let him point out the monster to a Magistrate: if a Magistrate is to be found who is too cowardly or too base to act, let the voice of justice be raised in the ear of the Judge at the next Assize: let it be respectfully whispered in the ear of Majesty, if a British Judge is deaf to the complaints of the injured. Every man in England may become a Howard in his own sphere. The magnitude of our benevolent exertions depends not altogether upon the will. The writer of this article feels all the impulses of Charity, but unhappily an independent fortune has been denied him; he would, were it in his power, excel all men in the noble race of human kindness. Why should it not be the same with Nauta? Doubtless the Howardian spirit prompted his pen when addressing Mr. Urban. Let a similar spirit prompt him to knock at the gates of slumbering Power in the neighbourhood of the coast he alludes to. By this means he will immediately reach the fountain-head; but, if he confines his exertions merely to advising the distant "opposers of the slave-trade," "the better-hearted," and the "cream of mankind," he may make many readers of Mr. Urban's pages hearts ache, without accomplishing an *iota* of his wishes. How is it possible that those invoked by Nauta should (if non-residents) take a single step to prevent secret machinations on a barren coast at midnight during stormy weather! It would puzzle Howard or Neild to devise means for protecting the Commander of a vessel with whom they could not communicate; guards stationed for miles together cannot be thought of for a moment, and light-houses would be of little use. One expedient remains: let the honest part of the inhabitants near these depredators light large fires on the highest ground, when they have reason to suspect their traps are in motion; the Mariner must perceive his danger, and avoid the dancing feeble imitation of a ship's lantern conducted by a horse.

PHILO-NAUTA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE XV.

TO NUMONIUS VALA.

VAILLANT, in his treatise *De Nummis familiar. Romanar.* gives us a *denarius* having on one side a Roman head, with the circumscription C. NUMONIVS VAALA, and on the reverse two soldiers defending a fort against the attacks of a third from without. Vaillant is of opinion, that *C. Numonius Vala* or *Vaala* had this coin struck for paying his soldiers with it when he commanded in Germany, under the famous *Quintilius Varus*, of his *legatus**. Every one knows the fate of that Roman general and his legions, which does no honour either to the loyalty or bravery of the Cheruskian Arminius. Numonius Vala, to whom Paterculus moreover gives the character of a sedate and honest man, evinces on this occasion neither the self-possession that might be expected from a sedate disposition, nor the courage that should naturally spring from integrity. He thought, as it should seem, to be able at least to save the cavalry by a precipitate retreat; but Fortune deceived his hopes; he saved nothing, and the disgrace of having accelerated the ruin of his fellow-citizens by a premature flight survived him.

* Velleius Paterculus, ii. 119.

Fulvius

Fulvius Ursinus, with others, take this *Numonius Vala* to be the same to whom the present Epistle is addressed. It is not impossible; but neither is it demonstrable. All that appears from the Epistle itself is, that it was a man of considerable fortune, and that Horace lived on an easy and familiar footing with him, which generally affords room to suppose no very great disparity in their age. He probably had estates in Campania and Lucania; and Horace, who had been advised by his physicians to use the cold bath, that he might pass the winter in a milder climate than the Roman and Sabine, was desirous, first of all, to get good information concerning both the places between which his choice was in suspense.

The whole Epistle is conceived in a highly jovial strain, and has more than most of the others of that graceful negligence, which to imitators seems so easy, and yet of all modes of writing is the most inimitable. It is not, however, the *negligentia diligens* of which Cicero speaks in one of the chapters of his Orator to M. Brutus; not that artful negligence, where the eagerness to please lurks as it were in ambush, and only keeps concealed in order the more surely to surprise. It rather seems to be that artless and unstudied humour, in the true spirit of which we begin without knowing how we shall end; when the pen appears to go of itself, thoughts and expressions spontaneously matching together as they flow, without being sought for, and the writer, in the playful gaiety of his heart, never dreams of a possibility that any thing he says can be taken amiss. This species of Tristram-Shandæan negligence —which indeed can only sit well upon people *quibus ingeni benigna vena est;*— reigns here even to the mechanical part of the style, to the construction of the periods; and there is, immediately from the second verse, a hyperbaton of more than twenty lines; where the parentheses lap over one another like the coats of an onion. It would be difficult to find, in all Tristram, a passage of such singular construction; and without a particular application it would not be tolerable in English—though in the original it has the grace of a happily hazarded *salto mortale*.

Quo sit hyems Veliæ.] Salernum and Velia (called also Elea, Helia, and Hyela) were two small towns, the former on the Northern, the other on the Eastern shore of the great haven formed by the Tyrrhene sea, betwixt the promontories of Minerva and Palinurus. The first of these was on the Picentine district (*ager Picentinus*) which parts the happy Campania from Lucania. Of how little consequence soever these places may otherwise be, yet from their situation they were proper for the purpose on account whereof Horace makes inquiries about them.

Musa supervacuus Antonius] Antonius Musa has immortalized his name by the famous cure he performed in the year 731, on Augustus, whose *Libertus* he was. For the physicians of the great in those times were mostly slaves, who were made to learn the art of medicine for the service of the family to whom they belonged. The disease of the Emperor was a kind of obstinate gouty humour, attended with obstructions and a visible decline, which threatened his total dissolution. His body-physician Antonius had set his wits at work to heal the distemper by baths and sudorifics. He went so far as to cause the roof of the imperial patient's bedchamber to be covered with furs. But the complaint was continually gaining ground: and Augustus was so much reduced as to think about settling his affairs: when Antonius Musa hit upon the lucky thought, since hot water had done him no good, to make trial of cold.

The common prejudice was against him: but the condition of the patient now rendered even the most desperate attempts allowable. Musa therefore struck into a way directly opposite to that of his predecessor: he ordered the patient a cooling diet, to eat scarcely any thing but lettuces, to take cold drinks, and to have cold water frequently poured over him: and by this method of treatment he was so successful that, in a short time, Augustus was perfectly recovered, and, notwithstanding his infirm constitution, lived thirty-six years afterwards*. Musa obtained, together with a large sum of money from Augustus and the Senate, a statue, and the right of wearing a gold ring, which gave him the privileges of the equestrian order; and thus, by his means, cold water came into a repute

* Sueton. in Aug. cap. lix. & lxxxi. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xxix. cap. i. Dion. Hist. lib. liii. p. 517.

that

that caused no small prejudice to the warm baths of Baiæ. Horace, who, about the time of his writing this epistle, was 46 or 47 years of age, begun more than ordinarily to suffer from defluxions, particularly in the eyes; and as the baths at Baiæ procured him no relief, he took the advice of the physician Musa, to try what effect the cold baths of Clusium and Gabii might have*; and this was attended with such good success (as we may fairly conclude from the gay tone of this whole epistle), that, in order to guard himself from a relapse, he had nothing farther to care about than to provide himself with warmer winter-quarters.

Per medium frigus.] Baiæ was at that time in Italy what Bath and Tunbridge are in England. The healthy repaired thither in quest of pleasure, and the sick in hopes of finding health; and as the former, amidst the delights of Baiæ, frequently found occasion to be sick, so the latter, in order to become better, frequently lost the remains of health they brought along with them. So long as before the times of the Cæsars, Baiæ was the place where the principal persons of Rome thought themselves privileged to put off the restraints of republican hypocrisy, to give themselves up without reserve to those amusements and that voluptuousness, which brought this charming region into so bad repute, that Propertius cannot quickly enough recall his fair one from its infectious company:

Tu modo quamprimùm corruptas desere Baias!
Multis ista dabunt littora dissidium,
Littora quæ fuerant castis inimica puellis.
Ah! pereant Baiæ, crimen amoris, aquæ.

And Cicero, in his defence of the young M. Cælius, held it necessary, before all things, to justify himself for taking under his protection a person who had seen Baiæ †. Again, we perceive by a letter from the latter to Dolabella, that the region about Baiæ, already 1800 years before, when it had not yet undergone the devastations brought about by time, was not supportable on account of health. *Gratulor Baiis nostris: siquidem, ut scribis, salubres repente factæ sunt: nisi forte te amant et tibi assentantur, et tamdiu quam tu ades* sunt oblitæ sui. *Quod quidem si ita est, minimè miror cœlum etiam et terras vim suam, si tibi ita conveniat*, dimittere. Familiar. ix. 12. This passage, though with regard to Dolabella mere *persiflage*, is yet a decisive proof, that the unhealthiness of the beautiful and gay Baiæ was universally admitted; and this makes it the more comprehensible, why Antonius Musa thought it necessary to drive our Poet out of that paradise.

Clusinos] Clusium was antiently one of the chief towns of Hetruria, and the seat of the famous Lucumon Porsenna. Its cold springs were brought into vogue by the physician Musa.

Gabiosque] The region about Gabii; at that time a miserable place between Rome and Prænestè. It was hilly, and Horace seems then to have visited it on account of its purer air.

Utra magis pisces et echinos]

Sed non omne mare generosæ est fertile testæ;
Murice Bajano melior est Lucrina peloris,
Ostrea Circæjis, Miseno oriuntur echini,
Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum,

as the famous Professor of culinary philosophy, Catius, teaches in the fourth satire of the second book of Horace. Pliny says of the shores of the happy Campania, *hæc littora præter cætera in toto mari conchylio et pisce nobili annotantur*. Lib. iii. cap. 5. But Horace, who had proposed to lead a true Phæacian life all this winter, does not content himself with the general good report of the Tyrrhene shore; and since, besides the greater or less mildness of the climate, he had no other reason for fixing his choice on either of the two places, than the question, where was the best eating? so he inquires the more particularly about every article of the culinary branch of their natural history.

Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phæaxque reverti.] That is, like a sleek, well-fed courtier of Alcinous. *See the Second Epistle.*

Hic, ubi nequitiæ fautoribus] Of such gluttons.

Ac timidis nil] Who, for fear of the foul tongues of these fellows, chuck somewhat between whiles into their chaps.

Corrector Bestius.] A rich miser, well known at that time; who, like all Harpagons, was a great encomiast of tem-

* See vetus comment. Cruquii ad h. l.

† Cic. pro M. Cælio, cap. xi.

temperance, and a severe censor of all vices that—cost money.

Cum sit obeso nil melius, &c.] Amongst other delicacies of the antients, which (as far as I know) are gone out of fashion, was the dish of which Horace makes the epicure Mænius speak with so much rapture. The Romans, who, in all the gratifications of luxury, were only pirates or plagiarists of the Greeks, seem to have stolen this likewise from them; at least it appears from the passages cited by Athenæus out of several Grecian writers of comedy, that it was held to be a very lickorish morsel with the gluttons of Athens, long before the Romans had exchanged their primitive manners and habits of life, for the extravagant indulgences of conquered Asia. Should the reader be desirous of knowing the various ways of dressing the *μέλα ὑινα*, he may find an account of them in that author, *Deipnosoph.* lib. iii. p. 100, 101.

There is scarcely any need of noticing that the humourous *Nimirum hic ego sum*, should be no way prejudicial to the good opinion entertained by the English reader of our Poet, since Horace intends to say by it, neither more nor less than: Thus it is with us all, poor mortals. The exceptions would be so few that they would come into no comparison with the infinite number of those who, with a safe conscience might say: Such an one am I. The frugal or rather mendicant philosophy of those honest people, who, with Diogenes, want nothing but horse-beans and water-cresses for their food, a piece of capuchin-cloth for their cloaths, and a tub or a dog-kennel for their habitation, is good in cases of necessity: but few of them would, methinks, be inclined to carry their cynicism so far as to spurn at Fortune, if, in the shape of a good fairy, without injury to their indolence and love of independence, she would force upon them a couple of Numonius Vala's fat estates.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

P.S. In my last communication, p. 1194, 2d col. line 21 from bottom, *dele* the crotchet and let *Tor.* begin the next line; the words being only quoted for the sake of the *meo*,

Necte meo Lamiæ coronas,

to show the interest which our poet takes in him.

P. 1195, col. 1, line 11 from bottom, for *somnicusdlum* read *somniculosum*.—It is because you are in general, Mr. Urban, so very correct, that I notice here the above apparently trivial errors.

Architectural Innovation. No. CXVIII.

It appears that although the Church of Reculver, in Kent, is not in any immediate danger from the inroads of the sea; yet the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish, on Tuesday, January 26, 1808, resolved unanimously to petition the Archbishop of Canterbury to empower them to take down the said Church, and erect another in a more eligible part of the parish *.

If his Grace of Canterbury retains the same veneration for our Antiquities as when Dean of Peterborough, he will dismiss the petitioners (his Grace will pardon this presumption) with the rebuke they so justly deserve, and the advice they seem to stand so immediately in need of. "Lay out your money, not in destroying a fabric, which does honour to Kent, and building a new House of Prayer, which, by comparison, can be little better than a hovel; but in providing fresh jetties, bulwarks, and other powerful means of resistance, to repel the force of the encreasing wave. Do this with ready hands and zealous hearts; and you will not want needful friends, and requisite aids, to further your laudable endeavours. It is now I call to mind, that, when at Peterborough, I had the mighty Cathedral and attached buildings committed to my care and protection. The Inhabitants in like manner petitioned me, for leave to take down the grand Gate of entrance from the High-street into the Close of the Cathedral, as its removal, they said, would be an improvement to the City. Well I remember the indignation I conceived at that moment, and the answer I returned, Take down the Close-gate? you shall take my head off first †!"

I have before me a sketch of a South West view of Reculver Church, drawn

* See the Morning Advertiser, Jan. 30, 1808.

† This Peterborough anecdote I had the honour and the heart-felt satisfaction to hear his Grace repeat in the Deanry, in the year 1791.

in

in 1791. The style is in the early Pointed manner. The centre part of the West front has a grand door-way, two large windows, and bounded on the sides by two lofty towers with spires of wood covered with lead (resembling the "departed Spires" at Lincoln), laid on in the herring-boned direction. On the South side, a porch, window, buttresses, block parapet, &c. Sorry I am that I cannot speak to the decorations of the interior, as I possess no memoranda; but, as far as recollection will serve, it was grand and interesting. It is my intention (having some notes to take, by command, at Canterbury) very shortly to visit Reculver, if the spirit of Innovation is not before-hand with me, when it may be possible to state, as far as in me lies, what REAL cause there exists for this out-cry against an object which has always been considered, not only as a precious remain of art, but as a LAND-MARK*, to guide the Navigator's course†!

Good men, and a few, of Reculver; do you wish to speculate in those saleable commodities, lead, timber, &c. &c. according to the Lincoln precedent? or does some professional friend *pine* for employ, seeking what delicious morsel of Antiquity he may devour? A job, a job! Oh! enchanting source of unrestrained dilapidation! a job, a job!

The following short Tour was undertaken at the recommendation of one of those Patrons who encourage the study of our Antiquities; highly skilled also in the knowledge of their several styles, and partaking of the happy art of imitating with success their choicest beauties. The remarks which I mean to submit relative to the examples that have come under my observation, will, I hope, be found worthy of his approbation, and that of my readers; and bring into notice certain admirable and curious remains, which are either little known, or have not been publicly held up to praise, so as to rouze that national taste, rather say feeling, towards these, as well as those other noble works, which have been duly honoured by the pencil and pen of men who have eyes to see, and minds to enjoy, such excellence, symmetry, and national skill.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, SUSSEX, 1807.

It will certainly be thought strange to some, that in a place so little calculated to afford a theme to my labours, and where no buildings are to be met with (except the Church) but such as count the hours of their precarious existence, or such as seem to bid defiance to all precept antient or modern, I can take up my notes; but, like all other exploring mortals, I must at times traverse many an unprofitable region before I can arrive at that haven all have in view, great intellectual transports, or great gains! Of the first good I reap my portion; of the latter, little falls to my lot. Still I am content.

Statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—His Highness is represented in the uniform of his Regiment, and the Statue is placed on a plain pedestal. The attitude is animated, and the likeness strong; but why, against all the rules of Sculpture, and more particularly that of common custom in regard to grace, hide the right arm as it were among folds of drapery, and give to the left arm all the energy necessary to express scorn and defiance; as hurled across the briny Main, to that quarter whence impotent threats alone (high Heaven protect us!) can assail our "laughing strands?"

Offices to the Prince's Pavilion.—After noticing the confined scale of the Pavilion, its unassuming display of meek simplicity, regularity, and good taste; we are surely left to a sort of surprise, not easily to be overcome, that why, and wherefore, in these offices, such unbounded extent of arrangement, such profuse enrichments, and such unrestrained whim, has been given way to, without sober propriety of design to direct on one hand, and restrictive œconomy, to guide on the other! Taking the general elevations of the Offices in the mass, we find some particulars in the common mansion office-run of the day, some reluctant hits at the Hindoo species of Architecture, some weak touches at the Chinese Pagoda mode of construction, and some indirect and impotent flashes at our antient English turn of building. In short, the whole congestion is a sort of

* See our poetical department, p. 147.

† Consult the well-digested Histories of Reculver, which form the XVIIIth and XLVth Numbers of the "Bibliotheca Topographica;" and where good external and internal views of the Church are given.

of professional frolic, running a short-lived antic around the chaste and modest elevation of the Pavilion above alluded to.

Parish Church.—Does not present any lines that are calculated to make an impression on the beholder; the decorations are not many, and those of the simple kind with modern *convenient* alterations in Church accommodation. Among other matters, there is a curious Font, spoken of by many as a thing rather of the marvellous, and become the cause of much desultory opinion.—"It must be Saxon, the form circular, ornaments, and dresses of the figures sculptured thereon bordering upon the Roman manner.—Observe how perfect is the work in every part."—True, but can the performance be of so early a period, and yet remain in such excellent preservation? I have my doubts—Observe, that, in proof of its high Antiquity, the design is "rude" to a degree.—This is allowed, but enquiry is still at fault; for what can possibly be the history thus made conspicuous by the insertion of so many figures, some of them evidently of a Christian turn, and others apparently not so?

By way of reconciling the seeming difficulties arising from discussions of this sort, permit me then to give my thoughts also. Depend upon it, this Font, in a certain degree, is a trick upon Antiquaries, and set up some few years back when Brighton was but an insignificant town for fishermen, before sagacious remark and wise conclusion on things of this nature could take place; yet still the cunning Sculptor, by circumstances relative to the increasing resort of strangers, anticipated what would eventually take place with regard to the merits of this his handiwork.

On the plinth of the Font (which is circular) are modern initials; with the date, 1745. From this fact, of affixing a point of time, with the hint of the Sculptor's name, or that of the Churchwarden then in power, the freshness of the work, with some modern sculptural interpolations, I am convinced that in the above year the present Font was executed, and copied probably (as near as professional hostility to our Antiquities would permit) from an original performance of the kind, either belonging to this or some neighbouring Church, and which original has been since destroyed.

Description of the Font.

Above the plinth is a running frieze of palmæ, and foliage. The body of the Font is divided into four compartments by columns, &c. and I shall, in order to make my idea of the subject good, begin with that wherein is exhibited the Last Supper. Our Lord is seated at a table (covered by drapery set out in studious form), with six of the Apostles, three on each side. Before our Lord is the cup, his left hand holds the bread, and his right hand is giving the benediction. There are cups and bread before the Apostles likewise; they all hold up their left hands in token of admiration.—The second compartment shews a person of consequence seated, perhaps a king (as there is on the top of his head an ornament by way of a crown), to whom a figure (resembling one of the preceding Apostles) kneels, offering bread. Hence it may be inferred, the latter character is intreating the former to become a Christian, who, however, seems resolutely to resist all importunity.—Third compartment, two persons in a vessel, with a mast and sail; one at the prow, and the other at the helm steering; the waves much agitated. Let me suppose these are two Pagans at sea in a storm, and at the last extremity. Two personages appear on the shore at each end of the vessel, one a bishop with his crosier, and the other, by the habit, a religious female. Each is conversing with the distressed mariners; the bishop has given to the man before the mast the cup; to the other man the female is presenting the bread. This basso-relievo, no doubt, is intended to shew that by faith in the Church the storm was allayed, and the men saved from that destruction which threatened them on every side.—Fourth compartment contains three arched recesses; in the centre recess is a naked man in the water, in the left is an angel, and in the right an holy personage with a cup. This representation, beyond a doubt, is calculated to evince that a converted person is receiving baptism at the hand of a religious, and that, as it is a work pleasing to hear, an angel is introduced rejoicing at the blessed occasion.

The instruction to be derived from these several sculptures is, the origin

of

of Christianity, its progress restrained, miracles taking place to open the eyes of unbelievers; and the final consequence, general conversion by baptism.

There is a very beautiful and delicate open Screen between the body of the Church and the Chancel, the work temp. Hen. VII. The dado on the West side elaborate to a degree; but so inattentive, or so ignorantly blind, are the Brightonians to so much of antient ability, that the greater part of the tracery is hid by the common pew lumber, intruded into this, as well as all places of worship throughout the country, to the encouragement of slothful habits and careless prayer in the several congregations there attending. This said lumber is not alone to be deprecated on this score, but on that of mutilating and shutting out from sight, bases of columns, dados of all kinds, tombs and monuments, and numberless other decorations which are so justly esteemed for the purity of their enrichments, and perfectness of execution.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *Feb. 6.*

I BEG leave to be permitted to call the attention of some of your very ingenious Correspondents to the nature, extent, and importance, of the Roman Mint. It is a subject but little understood at present, though in my opinion it well deserves the investigation of the Antiquary and the Historian. I was led to the consideration of this subject by the perusal of a letter said to be written by the emperor Aurelian to a private friend, on an insurrection of the workmen of the Mint; and to quell which, he found it necessary to call out the whole of the army then stationed at Rome. During the reign of his predecessor Gallienus, the workmen in the Mint had greatly debased the public coin; and the determination of Aurelian to restore its integrity produced, it seems, the insurrection in question. The Emperor's vexation thus breaks out, in one of his private letters: "Surely," says he, "the Gods have decreed that my life should be a perpetual warfare. A sedition within the walls has just now given birth to a very serious civil war. The workmen of the Mint, at the instigation of Felicissimus, a slave to whom I had entrusted an employment in the Finances, have risen in rebellion. They are at length suppressed; but *seven thousand of my soldiers* have been slain in the contest *." So much for the Emperor's account of the affair. Contemporary historians inform us, that when the Minters were defeated, they left 40,000 of their men dead upon the field of battle.

Having been very much struck with the whole of this narration, I shall be glad if any of your Correspondents can inform me, where I could see an account of the state of the Mint in the best ages of Rome; for it must surely have been a very wonderful establishment, that could have furnished such an army of insurgents. That it was an establishment of great extent is, indeed, evident from the immense quantities of coins that have been found in every country that has been visited by the victorious armies of Rome. The numbers found have in reality been so great, that some writers have asserted, that this singular people always carried great quantities of their small copper coins with their armies; and that they never failed to bury large parcels wherever they went, to serve as tokens of their conquests to future generations. And indeed, when one considers the coin that has been amassed, and amassing, for several centuries, by innumerable collectors throughout modern Europe, one is tempted to believe that they must have had recourse to some such expedient. And if we take into the account the vast *variety* that there is in the Roman Coinage (hardly any two coins being ever found alike), we must be convinced that the cutting and the altering of the dies only must have employed a very great number of workmen. That they gave this variety to their coin is evident from a variety of circumstances.

The Abbé Rothelin had in his cabinet no less than 1,800 different coins of the Emperor Probus, though his reign did not continue seven years. The writer of this article, though a very small collector, has now in his possession more than 100 different coins of Constantine the Great; and Mons. Genebrier, we are told, had 1200 coins of the same Emperor, all in small brass. That this paper may occupy no more room in your invaluable publication, I hasten to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. S. P.

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* Gibbon, vol. I. 378, 4to.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Long Acre, Feb.* 18.

ABOVE four years ago, I laid before the proper Board for receiving such applications, some schemes for improving, and adding to, the means of annoying an enemy, but particularly for the more certain destruction of shipping, fortified towns, dock-yards, and similar objects of assault.

Situated as I am, in the midst of a most populous neighbourhood, and in the very centre of this huge Metropolis, where even the report of a pistol must create alarm, it was impossible to do more, without farther assistance and more ample space, than to furnish the outlines of such plans. It will also be granted, that I did not step out of my profession when I made this gratuitous offer of my services for the benefit of my Country; since every thing of a combustible nature is peculiarly within the province of Chemistry.

In consequence of these proposals, I was examined at Woolwich, where I explained my ideas on the subjects, and left, in the possession of the Committee, the drawings and papers I had taken with me; which, by the way, were intended merely to assist me in rendering my description more perspicuous to the Colonels and Field-officers, then assembled for the purpose.

After some weeks had elapsed, I was officially informed my plans would not be adopted, but without assigning any cause for the refusal; nor was the letter accompanied by any satisfactory account whether any of my inventions had, or had not been, subjected to trial; and neither encouragement nor assistance to persevere was offered, nor even thanks for the trouble I took on that occasion.

Since that period, various inventions have been afloat; the Stone-ships, the Catamarans, and others, that bore no similitude to any of my projections, and consequently gave me no distrust. However, when *pyrotechnic arrows*, which grew at last to *fire-rockets*, became the common topick of the day, my suspicions, I confess, began to unfold themselves, and I naturally caught at every plausible circumstance for their support.

That, in this affair, there has been something extremely unfair practised against me, admits of little doubt; the presumptive proofs, at least, are to a degree palpable and conclusive. My sketches and drawings were, for more than four years, withheld; they were deposited in the Royal Laboratory, and I wrote twice to the Board of Ordnance before they were returned; and I have no assurance that they were not at the mercy of any other adventurer or intruder, who might be tempted to follow my example. It is also notorious, that soon after my visit to Woolwich, and, it should be noticed, *not before*, there has been almost an uninterrupted attempt to improve and carry into effect the very objects I had in view; and that, at least in the commencement of this career, the whole technical aid and patronage of that particular department have been bestowed, and unlimited expences lavished, upon schemes that, in their infancy, were either the subjects of merriment, and treated with contempt, or abandoned as useless, to give place to fresh improvements.

Under such impressions, I hope, Sir, I shall stand fully justified in the public estimation, if I now make thus much of this transaction known; therefore, believing you will consider this as much of national as of individual concern, I trust you will admit this address.

Yours, &c. JOS. HUME.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 28:

WE have a beautiful ballad in our language, the first lines of which are as follows:

"Away—let nought to Love displeasing,
My Winefreda, move thy care," &c.

There appears, however, amongst our Poetical Collectors to be a difference in opinion to whom this ballad should be attributed. I find the following note prefixed to it by Dr. Percy, in the first volume of his "Reliques of antient Poetry," p. 342: "This beautiful Address to Conjugal Love, a subject too much neglected by the Libertine Muses, was, I believe, first printed in a volume of Miscellany Poems by several hands, published by David Lewis in 1726, 8vo. It is there said, how truly I know not, to be a translation from the antient British language."

In Aikin's "Collection of Songs," p. 170, the name of Gilbert Cooper * is subscribed at the foot; whilst a

* Cooper's Poems were reprinted in the Second Volume of Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces; but I am ignorant whether this ballad is there incorporated with them.

writer

writer in the Edinburgh Review (No. XXI. p. 37) has ascribed it to Steevens, the colleague of Johnson in his edition of Shakspeare; which must have been done inconsiderately, as Steevens was not *born* until *several* years *after* the date of the publication referred to by Dr. Percy.

Some of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine will doubtless be enabled to ascertain pretty clearly who is the rightful owner of this ballad, and who in justice ought to claim the credit of its composition. S. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

YOU have inserted in vol. LXXVII. p. 1175, Dr. Moseley's account of an unfortunate youth who died in consequence of the bite of a mad dog. This Letter had already appeared in several of the London Papers, and was written in so clear and explicit a manner, that all who read it must have been fully equal to appreciate its merits; therefore it was perfectly unnecessary for you to introduce it by saying, "The Case is drawn in a masterly manner; the feelings of the benevolent writer are not concealed in his forcible and distressing recital," &c.

I believe it is but too true, that this horrible malady has hitherto been the opprobrium of medicine; but certainly the Faculty cannot have been so totally indifferent to any branch of Medical Science as your eulogium on Dr. Moseley seems to imply.

I beg leave to refer to the Universal Magazine for October 1776, p. 197, and for November of the same year, p. 251, where may be found, "Observations on a Case of the Hydrophobia, with Remarks, &c. in a Letter to the Medical Society, from J. Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.;" in which a clear, distinct, and perfect account is given of the Hydrophobia; with the means made use of to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate patient, whose *feelings* were most delicately attended to, and all *unnecessary irritation* studiously avoided. There is likewise a curious article on the subject in the Bath and West of England Society's Papers, vol. IX. p. 166, art. 16; to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours, &c. R. G. L. N. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12

LET me recommend to your notice the following remarkable Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated by Dr. Moseley, as congenial to the spirit of your useful pages, and for the benefit of ages yet unborn. FARRINGDON.

"Mrs. Hannah Lacate, aged 30 years, No. 32, Rupert-street, came to me at Albany, in the afternoon of the 15th of last month (December) for advice, having been bitten by a mad dog. She informed me,

That on Tuesday evening, the 1st of December, she saw a little dog, on opening the street door, at the threshold, trembling as if suffering from cold. She let him into the house, and put some bread and milk before him, of which, she thinks, he ate a little. On Wednesday, the 2d, he took no notice of food, and seemed stupid; and slept all day under the tables and chairs. One of his eyes appeared blind. He had a running at his nose, and was paralytic in his loins, and dragged his hind-legs after him. She carried him into her room when she went to bed. About midnight she heard him tumbling on the floor; and he continued in that disturbed state until morning. On Thursday, the 3d, she rose early; and, while she was lighting the fire, the dog ran at her, and snapped at her right leg and tore the stocking. In putting him away with her right hand, he seized her little finger in his mouth, and made two small punctures near the end of it with his teeth. He died an hour afterwards. The punctures, though small, must have been deep, or the poison greatly virulent; as she said, the pain in the finger for two hours was excessive. When the severity of the pain abated, a sensation came on like the pricking of pins, which continued for about a quarter of an hour, and then ceased. On Friday the 4th, the pain returned in the finger, and continued for about an hour. After an interval of three days, it returned again, and remained for a little time. On Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th, she was attacked with a numbness in the finger and hand; with some pain, which advanced to the elbow. The numbness and pain went off in about ten minutes each time. In the course of her sufferings, she went to a very respectable Surgeon, who proposed to have the bitten part removed; but she objected to it. On Tuesday the 15th, being very ill, she came to me. The numbness and pain which she experienced on Friday and Saturday returned this morning. Her whole hand was suddenly affected, while she was blowing the fire; and the use of it almost entirely taken away. The bitten finger became livid, but the lividness disappeared in an hour or two. When she came to me, her hand was quite stiff; the finger was hot, and in much pain. She was in great perturbation of mind and body. Her eyes were glassy and inflamed. She sighed almost continually. Her whole nervous system was extremely affected. Pulse 120, weak and irregular. No thirst. Nothing remarkable in the throat. She said her dreams, for several nights before, were shocking: that on the preceding night she could not remain in bed; but got up, put on her clothes, and went down stairs, fancying the house on fire; and that her head was distracted with a noise, which seemed to her like the rattling of coaches.

I offered

I offered her some water; but could not prevail on her to attempt to drink it. She said she could not, and was seized with a trembling. She had no difficulty in swallowing any liquid, notwithstanding, as was afterwards proved. I then brought a pewter basin filled with water, and slopped it about before her; but on much agitating the water, and pouring it out of the basin into a pewter pot, and from thence back to the basin a few times, she looked at it with horror, and was so distressed, without having any idea of my motives, that she begged I would take it away, or that she could not stay in the room. When appeased by the removal of the water, after this experiment, she told me, that in the morning as she was drawing some water from the cistern in the yard, she was seized with a trembling, giddiness of the head, and terror at the sight and noise of the water running into the pail. She was ignorant of the cause. I knew, from woeful experience, what mischief was at hand. But knowledge without promptitude, like promptitude without knowledge, here, is of no avail. I desired her to go immediately home, and to go to bed. I should have had doubts of the utility of applying my usual caustics, *Lapis Infernalis* and *Butter of Antimony* (the cure in recent cases,) to the bitten parts, which were healed in three days after the accident, and had now no other visible remains, than two small indentions of the skin—but that the state of the finger and hand shewed the virus was still active in the parts adjacent to the original wounds. Therefore I had the skin removed where the wounds had been; and instituted a drain, which was continued through the whole process of treatment.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, I had an ounce of *Unguentum Mercuriale fortius* well rubbed in by herself, about her neck, throat, thighs, and legs; then gave her the following draught, with directions to promote perspiration every way possible:

R. Julep. è Camphora, unc. 2.
Spt. Volat. Aromat. dr. 1.
Rad. Valerian. recent. pulv. dr. ½.
Misce, et fiat haustus.

This draught was repeated every four hours. I visited her in the evening, and found her in a great perspiration, pulse 112, small and tremulous. She had some sleep after the friction and draught. The sighing, terror, and dread of water still remained. When the door was shut with some noise, she started up in bed much frightened. She could not bear the light of a candle in her chamber. I asked her why? She said it appeared to her like the light of 20 candles, and distracted her head. I ordered the mercurial friction to be repeated at five o'clock the next morning. On the 16th I visited her in the forenoon. She had perspired profusely during the whole night, and had slept at intervals. Her breath was already very offensive, and her gums sore, from the two frictions within the space of 19 hours. Pulse 96, but irregular; all symptoms abated. I ordered the draught to be continued, and a repetition of the friction at five o'clock in the afternoon. I visited her again at nine o'clock in the evening. She had perspired considerably all the day. Her gums were much affected by the mercury, and the saliva began to flow plentifully. I ordered the draught to be continued, and the friction to be repeated at five o'clock on the following morning. On the 17th I visited her about noon. The mercury had disordered her bowels in the night, and brought on tormina and bloody stools. Thus the salivation was checked, and the draught necessarily discontinued. The evils being removed, the salivation returned in the most extensive manner, and continued until the 29th; when it began to abate, declined gradually, and ceased. Four ounces of the ointment, all that was used, were rubbed in, and completely so, at four frictions, within 48 hours. She is now in perfect health, and I am under no apprehension concerning her safety.

This is the only case of complete Hydrophobia, from the bite of a mad dog, successfully treated, on record. But in this case, the hydrophobia was recent and timely discovered. The dysecataposis, or difficulty in swallowing, and the choaking, had not begun their dreadful parts of the tragedy. A few hours more would inevitably have produced them. Then all hopes would have been cut off from any advantage by internal remedies, which are now of the utmost auxiliary importance, in preventing what can never be cured—these direful precursors of the fatal Rabies.

It has been customary to call this disease by the general name of Hydrophobia, but that is incorrect; therefore I divide the disease into three stages.

I. *Hydrophobia*, or the dread of water.

II. *Dysecataposis*, or difficulty in swallowing, and choaking.

III. *Rabies*, or convulsion, attended with spitting and foaming at the mouth.

It is my practice, and I recommend it to others when called to patients bitten by a mad dog, to try them immediately, and from time to time, with water, in the manner above related, in order to detect, as early as possible, the Hydrophobia, or first decided symptom produced by the poison of a mad dog. Had I not done so in this case, the patient would have been lost. A few hours more elapsed, there would have been no possibility of exhibiting medicines internally; and the period between the second stage of the disease and death is so short, that there is no time for external applications to find their way effectually into the system.

I have known several instances, two of which lately occured in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, of people dying from the bites of mad dogs, without its having ever been ascertained whether there was Hydrophobia. This leaves room for doubts and wrong conclusions among those who are not acquainted with all the characteristics of the disease; especially, when the power of swallowing liquids, without much difficulty, returns,—as it did in one of these two cases, and also in that of young Metcalfe. This return of the power of swallowing has never been noticed before; but I must observe, it is very common, after the cessation of the violence of the convulsive struggling, spitting, and foaming at the mouth, which usually happens a little before the patient dies.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M. D.
Chelsea Hospital, Jan. 25, 1808."

II. *Strictures*

11. *Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy; in Two Letters to his Patron, from a Country Clergyman.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Rivington.

THIS pamphlet contains matter of great importance, judiciously handled. The author's object is, to expose to contempt some notions and practices very common in the world, and to endeavour at recalling honest men to the good old paths of common sense and sobriety; and from a Clergyman, the reader may reasonably expect, what the writer hopes he will find, "the spirit of a man who deems highly of the Church of which he is a minister, and whose ardent wish it is, that the Church may be, what it ought to be, *an everlasting possession.*" His strictures are therefore grounded on the indisputable fact, that "the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church are part of the statute law of the land," and he considers the Church only as the laws consider it, as THE RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENT.

That his sentiments are liberal in handling the subjects which naturally come before him, the divisions and schisms by which the Church has been so long threatened; our readers will probably agree with us, that we have a sufficient pledge, in the following liberal and manly declaration with which the Preface concludes:

"He humbly presumes, though he has not ventured to insinuate in what manner, that the preservation of the Church is perfectly consistent with the most liberal toleration: and though he avows the contempt due to religious faction and to religious hypocrisy, he would much rather that his book should be universally reprobated and cried down, than that any truly good man of any sect or party,—and no sect or party is without good men—should, by his means, suffer in person, in property, in character, or in mind."

In our author's first Letter, by way of preliminary caution, he adopts the definition of a Church as laid down in the XIXth Article; and therefore he adds, he has no great respect for what modern liberality admits to be a Church, *viz.* "a confused multitude of *any* men of *any* opinion." It is his firm conviction, that the Church of England, as by law established, is the purest Church in the world; that her discipline, if duly administered, would have prevented innumerable mischiefs which now infest the public peace; and that to the Church we must look for the preservation and support of true religion, morals, and law. He is also of opinion, that the disesteem into which the Church is grown, is less the effect of the efforts of her enemies, than of the long-continued supineness of her own sons, both lay and spiritual. Respecting these positions, we see no reason to dissent from our author, but much reason to regret that what can be so easily proved, should produce so little effect, and that the Church should so seldom exert her power, and what we may term her credit, in the imperious duty of self-preservation.

As to the dangers which environ the Church, our author, in order probably to avoid cavilling, puts them hypothetically, and then proceeds to inquire by what they are occasioned. This brings on a series of very shrewd remarks on what is called "The rights of private judgment," which, by the way, we have often considered as one of the greatest delusions which the deceivers of mankind ever planned. It is first employed to make poor illiterate creatures break the bonds of society, and when their demagogues have gained this point, they turn those gentle and necessary bonds into the most galling chains; for what demagogue ever gained power, without becoming a tyrant over the dupes whom he made his instruments? On this pretended right of private judgment, our author thus enlarges:

"If mankind were indeed in, what is called, a state of nature, *i. e.* mere savages, this right would not be contested, because it would never be thought of: but, at all events, it is evidently incompatible with the existence of order or virtue. For I will suppose a modern philosopher to speak his own mind, and that in language, which, for some years, has been too common to surprize, however it may disgust. 'Private judgment is the gift of nature; as such it is a sacred right; it is my only director. You tell me that theft, adultery, and murder, are crimes: what! has not a man a right to supply his own wants, and to gratify a natural passion? and where is the harm of diverting the current of a little blood? I examine my own mind, and am perfectly at ease. In my private judgment (and I have many other philosophers who think with me) all laws destroy liberty, and all kings are tyrants; and therefore I have a sacred right to vindicate the one, and to cashier the other. I decide, that religion is all a trick, that all bishops and priests are, and ever have been, impostors, and have lived by fraud; that the Church is a curse to liberty, and ought to be extirpated; and as to another life the idea of it is ridiculous: death is an eternal sleep. These are the sober dictates of my private

private judgment, all your objections are old wives' tales, the babble of superstition.'

"Now, if this gentleman's right of private judgment be acknowledged, I desire to be informed, how any man can possibly be guilty of a crime, or even deserve censure. But this is the private judgment which is, by some people, contended for, and which every man who retains one honest notion, or one idea of decency, must abjure and disclaim: for what enormities does it now avow? that all religion is a mere farce, that all law is usurpation, and that there never was, nor can be, such a thing as sin in the world.

"Here I should desist from this subject, if I had not observed, that though some modern Divines have handled this subject '*as they would not coals*,' yet others have acknowledged the right; and the repugnance of one party has been amply compensated by the 'comprehensive liberality' of the other. Thus, however, the guilt of schism and of heresy is cancelled at a stroke; and, in the private judgment of a moderate priesthood, absolution is pronounced alike on wilful error, on ignorant presumption, and on unconquerable spiritual pride.—'There spake the true High Churchman.'—Be it so; the character is at least a decided one; and when I consider who were the men first so stigmatized, it is not very mortifying or disgraceful. They were men of the greatest learning and piety; they were true to their God, their Sovereign, and their Church; and they were neither afraid of the truth, nor among 'those who were given to change.' That there are some such men now, I know; and have reason to think they are more numerous than I have the means of knowing: to them I appeal—nay, I appeal to all the resident parish-priests in the kingdom, whether every ignorant, or fanatical seceder, do not justify his revolt from the Church, by asserting the right of *his* private judgment? 'But what? are we to go back to Popery?' are we to submit our private judgment, nay, our very senses, unconditionally, to the injunctions of Mother Church?' No. The Church of England neither has, nor pretends to have, such claims, which form the peculiar strength and disgrace of the Church of Rome; by which she completely enslaves her sons, and assumes the prerogative of God himself. But is there no medium between the unjustifiable arrogance of the most corrupt Church in the world, and the rival absurdities of modern Sainthip and unbelief? or is private judgment nothing else but the privilege of thinking like a fool, and acting like a dæmon?

"A fair dissertation on the right, the authority, the influence, and the application of private judgment with regard to religion and government, may perhaps be offered to the publick, if the subject should be thought worthy of attention. At present these few Strictures may be closed with a short question. Is not the latitude in which private judgment is now claimed, and allowed, a strong symptom that 'the religion of the State is falling into neglect and contempt?'"

After some remarks on that necessary love and attachment to a profession which has been cried down under the title of *esprit de corps*, although a respect be paid to it in every case but that of a Clergyman, our author proceeds to state that "next to that prostration of principle, which eats like a gangrene into the heart of public order, nothing can tend so entirely to bring any establishment, civil or religious, into neglect and contempt, as that cowardly compromising spirit, which is dignified in modern days, with the names of *moderation* and *liberality*."

This is a strong position, and seems at first sight to strike at a train of thought which is so generally prevalent, that it is perhaps indulged as the natural progress of public opinion towards something better than our ancestors enjoyed. To those, therefore, who may be startled at what is here said, we should recommend the following passages, not only in vindication of the writer, but as in our opinion conclusive on the point in dispute.

"These (*i.e. moderation* and *liberality*) are the watchwords of all the miscreants who strike at the Church, or the State; and copiously have they been showered on the heads of some demagogues, and of some more than half-dissenting Churchmen. As to the former of these, they are not within my province; but for the others I shall not disguise the contempt which I feel. Moderation! in what? The moderation of renouncing, or foregoing, the very things, which, as Churchmen, as Christians, we have sworn to support and defend! Liberality! in what? and to whom? the liberality of not barring our doors against our enemies, of fawning on them, flattering them, and of going out of our walls to bid them welcome! The moderation of esteeming all the subdivisions into which human perverseness and folly have parcelled out Christianity, as all alike good; of giving to the fundamental principles of Christianity, *viz.* the Godhead of the Redeemer, and of the Holy Spirit, and to the Atonement, the title of *Matters of doubtful disputation!* the liberality of *going out from the Church to the Dissenters!* It may here, perhaps, be said, that some very great and shining characters in the world of science and learning have, though in the Church, holden the religious doctrines and opinions of some dissenters. So much the worse. But I contend, that science and learning have nothing to do with this, which is a question of principle. Moral and religious right is totally independent of science; and there have recently figured *in another country* very strong proofs that the most scientific men are not a jot wiser or better than their neighbours. If my maturer judgment shall be convinced that the doctrines to which I had subscribed are not sound, I am bounden as an honest man to give

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up the station in the Church to which these doctrines are essential: and, as an honest man, I cannot persevere in the exercise, nor in the neglect, of the duties of a profession, which, as an honest man, I cannot continue to defend.

"Though it cannot signify much to a writer, who pretends to little more than sound principles, what may be said against him; still, having mentioned the Dissenters above, I think it right to prevent miscomprehension. I have known many worthy men among the Dissenters, with whom for some years I have lived, and continue to live, on terms of amity: and they have never given me any reason to think unfavourably of them, as conscientious moral men. My principles are as decidedly known to them, as are theirs to me; and the difference of our principles has on neither side embittered our intercourse. But they would laugh at ME, if I were to appeal to their moderation and liberality, as incentives to ecclesiastical conformity: and what must they think of the SINCERITY of those among us, who would be induced, by flimsy compliments, to betray the cause to which they have pledged their faith and their lives! Although my zeal for the Church of England, therefore, intends not to include really conscientious Dissenters in the Strictures which I fearlessly make on the rabble of schism, enthusiasm, and impiety: yet I hesitate not to declare my conviction, that, whensoever *any* Clergyman, especially if he be of high character or high station, shall play fast and loose with the doctrines and discipline of the Church, he must, in proportion to his influence and authority, bring the Establishment into *neglect and contempt*.

"Of this, however, we are perfectly sure, that the greatest enemies to the Church, the very men who have supplied the strongest pleas for dissent from the Church, have been, for more than a hundred years, those who have eaten her bread. The intercourse of a Clergyman with Dissenters will, occasionally, admit of the discussion of those topicks on which we differ. I have observed, in such conversations, though these gentlemen are very eager to disclaim and to decry *human authority*, and the *names of men*, that the value of those cheap articles rises astonishingly, when brought to strengthen *the good cause of separation*. Use what arguments you can in favour of the Apostolical origin, and the regular succession of Episcopacy, the answer is—what say Dr. Paley, and Dr. Blackburne, *Divines of your own Church?* Speak concerning the Godhead of our Blessed Redeemer—what says the immortal Dr. Clarke? Talk of the sin of schism, of the Christian duty of obedience to the higher powers, civil or ecclesiastical.—what says the venerable Bp. Hoadly? With these, and similar *argumenta ad verecundiam*, a Clergyman shall find every avenue to conviction barred, in his reasoning with a Dissenter. For my own part, in all questions of the understanding, I am willing to concede to our opponents a great deal more kindness than any Churchman ever receives. Knowing that the minds of men vary as much in the arrangement of their perceptions, as they do in their powers of perceiving, I impute not to any man, who is capable of thinking *like a man*, wilful stubbornness nor unprincipled motives: and so long as he preserves that decency which is due to the established order of society, and that obedience which is due to lawful authority, though I may lament his erroneous opinions, he shall have no hard words from me. I go farther *, —I can, and do, reverence the manly spirit of Mr. Whiston, of Mr. Lindsey, of Mr. Wakefield, and of other learned men, who have quitted the emoluments of the Establishment, because they disapproved of the doctrines; and I think it impossible for a man of principle not to applaud the honest avowal of the sentiments of such men, however he may disclaim their opinions, or their mode of attacking the Church. But when I behold the *immortal* patrons of schism and of discontent, possessing and retaining high dignities and great emoluments in the Church which they betray, I care little for the fine words attached to their names, and exclaim with the Patriarch, 'unto their assembly mine honour be not thou united.'"

Whatever may be the opinion of our readers, we frankly avow that the last passage in particular of this extract accords perfectly with our sentiments; for surely it is uncontrovertible that enemies from *without* can never do so much injury as enemies from *within*, whether the object to be defended is a Church, or a fortress. The length of this extract, however, must be our apology for omitting an admirable passage on the influence of *great names*, but we can refer our readers to it with great confidence.

The remainder of this Letter contains many serious remarks on the spirit of hostility which infidels and enthusiasts are *agreed* in manifesting towards the Church; the conclusion on the Non-residence Act is a spirited appeal to

* "Respect for conscientious conduct by no means implies respect for the principles by which the conscience may be actuated. Real liberality will acknowledge and esteem what is good, wheresoever it may chance to be found. some of those who have 'gone out from us,' as well as of those who have done more mischief by 'staying with us,' let us acknowledge and venerate the extraordinary talents, industry, and acquirements, by which the world has been improved in knowledge of various kinds. But he must have seen little of learned men, who has not observed, that the highest attainments in science and learning are not invariably attended by humility, soundness of judgment, and Christian forbearance. I could produce such instances of calumny, insolence, and intolerance, from certain *seceders*, as would overwhelm with disgrace any man, who, during his communion with the Establishment, should presume in such a manner to exhibit the freedom of his political or religious opinions."

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the publick in behalf of the general conduct of the Clergy in the matter of residence. The Parliament voted 8000*l.* for the relief of those Curates who should be ejected by the return of their rectors, but of this sum not more than 200*l.* have been drawn!

Letter II. commences with animadverting on an assertion respecting the neglect of clerical residence, brought forward by the author of "Hints for the security of the Ecclesiastical Establishment." From this our author proceeds to classify the different quarters from which the Establishment has derived most mischief, under the titles of, the Democratic or Infidel interest, the Agricultural interest, the new Dissenting interest, and the Methodistical interest.

On all these the reader will find much interesting information and close argument, but as the first, third, and fourth classes have been often the subject of animadversion, and their hostility towards the Church not ill understood, however little improved, we shall confine ourselves to the second or Agricultural interest. We have not been inattentive observers of the many insinuations contained in the Agricultural Reports against the Clergy; but we have no where met with a more spirited remonstrance on the subject than in the following passages, for the length of which we trust no apology is necessary.

"The *Agricultural* interest, though easy to be understood, it is not so easy to describe. Its votaries consist of such varieties of combinations, of all religions and of no religion; of lords, and butchers, and graziers, and surveyors, and squires, &c. &c. &c.; and they are all so dissimilar in every respect, excepting in the grand object for which they associate, viz. the abolition of tithes; that it would be a work adapted to Gargantua alone to describe them at large. Though I defy any group of agricultural amateurs to "venerate the plough" more than I do, and though I deem as highly of the utility, and of the respectability, of the English farmer, as any of those gentlemen who elevate him into ridiculous importance; I have never been able to discover the wisdom of those speculations which, under the avowed intention of promoting and encouraging agriculture, have generated confederacies hostile to the permanent peace of every country parish in the kingdom. I may be thought to use strong language. But, when men without education, with very contracted habits of thinking and of acting, and with the strongest love of gain, (qualities inseparable from the character of a farmer) are formed into clubs and debating societies: when the only subjects that can engage their attention in those clubs, and for which alone they would attend them, are, their own profit, and the removal of what they think impediments to that grand object; and when their prejudices are embittered by the authority of their superiors in rank and knowledge; the result must be envy and contention. As to the encouragement of agriculture, what possible encouragement does it want, while the demand is more than equal to the produce? I have indeed been told by gentlemen, "whose judgment in such matters cries in the top of mine," that the spirit of agricultural improvement has, within these ten or twelve years, wonderfully benefited the nation. It may be so; and I shall not pretend to canvass the truth of a fact, on which their opinions are so decided, and on which my information is confined. But, whatever good may have been produced by the spirit of agricultural improvement, I know that agricultural boards, agricultural clubs, and agricultural writers, have aggravated the malignity of another spirit, that of *Discontent*, to such a degree of rancour against the Parochial Clergy, as to involve their ministry, as well as personal character, in continual insult and contempt.

The original establishment of the Board of Agriculture was, I doubt not, sanctioned by government for purposes perfectly patriotic. The object was, to diffuse practical knowledge on a most important subject, to excite industry by rewards, to facilitate labour by the improvements of science, and, by encreasing the fruits of the earth, to feed and to clothe the people with abundance and with comfort—and at a cheap rate. As the design was laudable, so it is clear that, in whatsoever particulars the Institution may have failed, no fault is imputable to the want of encouragement from the government. The Establishment, indeed, commenced with an awkward omen; by the appointment of a Scotch Presbyterian to the presidency. I intend no reflections against this gentleman's country or against his religion: I respect the Scots as much as any man, and am in perfect charity with the Presbyterians; but I am not desirous of their having the predominance in any institution that includes the interests of the Church of England. In the course of some months, Mr. Pitt found it proper, for substantial reasons, to turn out the first President; whose spirit, however, did not evaporate at his extrusion: but, fermenting in the projects of his successors with additional effervescence, burst forth at length in the most impudent and most unjustifiable measure that the scientific quackery of the day, in the plenitude of its folly, ever exhibited: viz. in a Letter from a President of the Board of Agriculture, to all the Grand Jurors of Assize; recommending to their deliberations the grievance of tithes, as a provision for the Clergy. Who the President was from whom this curious letter issued, it is needless to state; but his ignorance must have been deplorable indeed, if he did not know, that grand juries being composed entirely of laymen, their deliberations must be had in the absence of the Clergy. The most respectable body of gentry in the kingdom summoned, under the authority of the King, to promote the public justice of the country, were, at the same time, summoned by the President of the Board of Agriculture to report to *him*, forsooth, concerning

earning the property of men who were not to know a syllable of the matter!! If, however, this President's high sense of public benefit obscured the sense of decency and of justice in this particular, he was taught a mortifying lesson. The Grand Juries universally consulted their dignity and their duty: they spurned the impertinent and unconstitutional intrusion; and passed over in silent contempt the project of the speculating statist. Thus the scheme, which, if it had been adopted, must have generated the greatest mischief and confusion, was baffled: and the discussion of tithes was left to agricultural surveyors: of whom, though the best informed, and the most intelligent, have spoken on the subject with modesty and forbearance (while some have not even mentioned it in their reports); yet others have equalled the most sanguine wishes of their liberal and enlightened patrons.

I shall not controvert the utility of Agricultural Surveys, because in two instances I have known them to be beneficial: and suppose that an institution, capable of so much benefit, has been productive of very considerable good. In the two instances within my knowledge, the reports were made by men *, who, though no advocates for tithes, are incapable of being the panders of speculating avarice: who have fairly acknowledged to the world, that, however obnoxious tithes may be to the farmers, no Clergyman ever receives the value of them. These gentlemen are both equally respectable for their knowledge of the subject on which they wrote, and for the clear, instructive, and manly style, in which they detailed their knowledge. Others may perhaps have conducted themselves with the same propriety: and we object not to any person, or mode, by which beneficial information is imparted: but every sober mind must be disgusted at the perversion of a public institution to the diffusion of falsehood and contention through the land.

Experience has proved, that those books which are adapted to do mischief are sure of extensive circulation; and that he who will flatter the prejudices, or enflame the avarice of the vulgar, will never fail of the honour of their esteem. On this account, if the agricultural reporters had, in every instance *but one*, been such as the Gentlemen above-mentioned, and if *that one* had taken every possible liberty with truth, decency, and law; and had raved about the grievances, and the oppressions, and the extortions, under which the unhappy yeomanry labour, for the maintenance of an idle and lazy body of drones, called *the Clergy*: that one (though every page of his book should betray consummate ignorance and depravity) would be hailed as a philosopher: as a speaker of bold truths: and, as the only writer of them all, worthy of universal applause. It would be invidious perhaps, though very easy, to point out particular writers of this description, who have been trumpeted round the world in the most fulsome panegyrics, for no other reason than that they have shewn a rooted hatred to the establishment, and have vented their spleen in the boldest assertions of notorious falshoods, and in contemptible lamentations over the unhappy fate of the farmers and land-owners, who are so dreadfully pillaged of the produce of their estates by the Clergy. It is true, the works of these gentlemen are totally unworthy of a serious refutation; but a few observations on some of their grand maxims will not, I trust, be superfluous. They proclaim, that—

Tithes are an impediment to agriculture.
Tithes are oppressive to the farmer.
Tithes are a Tax, imposed by the State and paid by the people.
Tithes are an impediment to Religion."

Our author now proceeds to examine each of these objections in order, and this is a part of his performance which seems to demand the serious attention of the Legislature, as well as of that part of the publick who are too apt to take up opinions at second-hand, and acquire thereby crude notions which become in time fixed prejudices.

We shall conclude our recommendation of this valuable pamphlet, which is written throughout with a vigorous and manly pen, by stating what occurs in the end, that the real causes of the danger of the Church are to be found in the long-continued and systematical neglect under which political faction has buried the Religious Establishment: in the total indifference of statesmen to its respectability: in their considering the Church, and using it, merely as an engine of party; and in the perfect indemnity with which these principles that identify the Church with the State have been openly violated and renounced by the Orators of faction, as well as by their unprincipled adherents, the occasional conformists for power and place.

12. *The Elephant's Ball and grand Fête Champêtre; Intended as a Companion to those much-admired Pieces, "The Butterfly's Ball," and "The Peacock at Home." By W. B.*

We gave an early testimony of our approbation of that beautiful little poem, "The Butterfly's Ball," see vol. LXXVI. p. 1052; and of the admirable imitation of it in "The Peacock at Home," see vol. LXXVII. p. 846: but it is an arduous task to pursue the subject; there is, however, in "The Elephant's Ball," some good-humoured and happy satire at the follies of Mankind.

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* While correcting this sheet, Nov. 1807, I hear that one of these gentlemen is no more. I lament the loss of a most intelligent and worthy man, "a pearl, richer than all his tribe." They who know these matters will supply the name, which at present I forbear to mention.

18. *The Test of Guilt; or, Traits of Antient Superstition, a Dramatic Tale. By the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, Author of the Regal and Ecclesiastical History of England, &c. &c.* 4to. Appleyards.

SO usefully was this good man's life employed, and so valuable were the services he performed, both with his pen and pencil, in the investigation of the manners and customs of our ancestors; that we cannot without some degree of prepossession open a posthumous volume which bears his name; and are glad to find by the Preface, from his Son, that an account of his Life and Writings is preparing for the publick.

In the Preface to "The Test of Guilt," selected from a large collection of Mr. Strutt's unpublished writings, we are informed, that

"His literary labours have been almost exclusively devoted to the investigation and elucidation of the Antient Records and Documents relative to his native Country; and in these researches he has been aided by the guidance of truths, though hidden, yet treasured up in the volume of Antiquity, and thence deducible. In this little Tale, the genius of the Author has had its full scope; nor has he consulted any other record than his own genuine feelings, which are here faithfully transcribed.—To speak separately of the characters incidental to the Tale, would be needless. We contemplate, in the respective parts assigned to them, the means by which Vice, though a while triumphant, is at last brought to condign punishment; we behold how innocence, though traduced and led into the most imminent peril, eventually surmounts all difficulties, and rises with superior dignity, after a momentary depression: and the grand theorem that is laid down and established, throughout the narrative, is this: "That, though the ways of Providence are dark and inscrutable to our weak judgments, and oftentimes irksome to us; yet that, by the very means we disdain and think most unlikely, our good is often worked, and justice brought to punish the guilty and free the innocent; the mouth of presumptuous complaint is closed; and Heaven's dealings with mankind, however we may regard them, are always just."

The Tale is certainly creditable to its Author; the language natural and unaffected, though occasionally intermixed with a few uncommon words, which Mr. Strutt's peculiar course of studies has led him, not pedantically, to introduce. The story is simply this:

"Henry Fitzhugh is enamoured with the Baron's daughter, and obtains her consent to a private interview; in his way to the garden-gate, he passes through the church-yard, wrapt up in a cloak; when, conscious that his views are honourable, he scorns disguise, and throws his cloak upon a tomb till his return. All this is observed by Grim, a villain, who has just murdered a young woman whom he had betrayed. He rejoices at an opportunity of satiating his vengeance on Henry (whom he hates, only for his goodness), and at the same time of concealing his own guilt. He therefore sprinkles the cloak with the blood, and folds up in it the bloody knife, with the handkerchief of the murdered Dorothy. He then hastens to give the alarm of murder; and the mangled corpse being found in the path, with the cloak, as disposed of by Grim, fixes the guilt on Henry, who is to receive the punishment of so foul a crime, though his general character is a strong presumption of his innocence. Benedict, a good priest, entreats the Baron, who is the judge on the occasion, to permit a kind of superstitious ordeal, by having the dead body placed in the church, and obliging every one to touch the corpse, in order to discover who might betray symptoms of guilt. Henry approaches it undaunted, and touches it with firmness; Grim refuses to touch it, and, when obliged to comply, evinces the greatest trepidation; which causes him to be suspected; and stronger evidence is afterwards produced by a young woman, from whom he had purloined the knife with which the murder was perpetrated. Grim, thus detected, attempts to poison himself, and is brought by Benedict to a full confession. Henry is of course honourably vindicated, to the general satisfaction of the whole neighbourhood, and receives from the Baron the hand of his daughter."

We shall take, as a specimen of the language, a small part of an interview between Henry and the friendly Priest, who, visiting him in prison, finds him thus apostrophizing:

"Hear me, ye Saints; hear me, ye Powers above!
In mercy slay me, or in providence
Clear to the world this awful mystery,
And suffer not the dread award of guilt
To blast the guiltless!—No; I have no hope—

"BENEDICT.

—Unhappy youth, then 'tis in vain I come;
For he who has no hope is lost indeed:
And why should I unfold to such a mind
The ceaseless joys of vast futurity,
And shew the path which angel travellers pass'd
Without

Without the full fruition of his hope?
If hope be dead, life is a worthleſs dreg;
And all beyond, a chaſm dark and wide,
Replete with horror, dreadful to explore.

"HENRY.

O holy father, welcome. Pardon me;
I ſaw you not till waken'd by your ſpeech;
A melancholic ſtupor numbs my ſoul,
And deadens all my ſenſes to the hope
Of juſtice *here*.——

"BENEDICT.

—Beyond the grave indeed
It ſhall be found: but even now, perchance, [be plac'd
Thoſe Pow'rs on whom dependence ſhould
Are working for thee:—let me tell thee, ſon,
Deſpondency is oft the mark of guilt.

"HENRY.

What, ſhort of miracle, can clear my fame?
The murderer himſelf, whoe'er he be,
Secure in my diſgrace, will ſtand aloof,
And ſoothe the hell within him, till, perchance,
Some future deed of darkneſs ſhall conſign
The wretch to juſtice, and bring this to light.—
Ere that can happen, I his ſubſtitute,
Expos'd to all the gaping multitude,
A ſpectacle of horror, overwhelm'd
In death with curſes, muſt untimely fall!

"BENEDICT.

Compoſe your mind; be calm, do not deſpair;
For though the clouds of dark adverſity
Surround thy path, if thou be'ſt innocent,
Take courage, and remember Heaven is juſt.

"HENRY.

But Heaven has left me to my wayward fate.

"BENEDICT.

Such words as thoſe become not Chriſtian lips:
Eternal Juſtice never delegates
Its vengeance to another.—Fate, my ſon,
And Deſtiny, are deities unknown
In Paradiſe, nor ever did exiſt
But in the fertile brain of mortal man,
To vain imaginations ever prone."

Annexed to the preceding Tale is a diſtinct work, called "The Bumpkins' Diſaſter; or, The Journey to London: containing the whimſical Adventures of Ploughſhare and Clodpoll; incidental to which is deſcribed a Conſultation of the Fairies; including alſo the Legendary Hiſtory of Waltham Croſs. A Collection of Fragments. By the late Mr. Joſeph Strutt."

The Tale, we are told, is founded on "circumſtances no leſs ſingular than true."

"Two ſubſtantial Farmers, C**n and H**n, who are in this Tale called *Ploughſhare* and *Clodpoll*, reſided, about thirty years ago, at a ſmall village, nearly four miles diſtant from the town of Hertford. During the late American war, when parties ran high, and politicks almoſt excluſively engroſſed the attention of men in every claſs of ſociety; no meeting was convened, but public meaſures uſually became the theme of diſcuſſion;—from the tavern to the pothouſe, from the barber's ſhop to the carpeted parlour; from town to country, the uproar extended, and houſes and ſtreets rang with the clamours of the diſputants: and blows not unfrequently terminated the wordy ſtrife. Preciſely ſuch was the poſture of affairs at the club-meeting that was holden at Hertford town, of which the heroes of the ſubſequent Tale were members. Diſcord reared her baleful pinions, and, in her airy flight, diſperſed the ſeeds of contention among this little aſſembly, which was aſſembled from different parts of the country for many miles round. Heretofore, the Farmers had met, and tranſacted their buſineſs, took their glaſs, ſang their ſong, and retired to their reſpective homes, in perfect fellowſhip and harmony:—Now, the factious toaſt on one ſide, and the cry of loyalty on the other;—here the condemnation, there the approval, of men in power, and their meaſures; reproachful and ſarcaſtic ſpeeches levelled even againſt Majeſty itſelf on one part, heard and replied to with indignation on the other; engendered ſuch a ſcene of diſturbance that the good old times of wonted fellowſhip ſeemed totally to have paſſed away,—never to return. Impreſſed with this notion, our two worthies, *Ploughſhare* and his friend *Clodpoll*, took it into their heads, that no way remained to bring about a reformation of theſe evils but by laying the caſe before the King; and this they reſolved to undertake themſelves. For this purpoſe, as the Tale narrates, they proceeded to London; where, through their ignorance and home-bred manners, and the oddity of the buſineſs that drew them from their homes (which of courſe they diſcloſed to every one with whom they fell into converſation), they were duped, ridiculed (though they had not the wit to diſcern it), robbed, and drawn into many awkward predicaments. Being lovers of good cheer, and conſtant friends to the full-charged glaſs, it may be ſuppoſed that, among their new-ſcraped acquaintance, at whatever inn they put up while in town, they were not ſparing in the uſe of ſtrong liquors, and oftentimes plunged themſelves into a ſtate of inebriety. This was really the caſe: and frequent intoxication, and the loſs of their money, with which the Farmers took good care to have their pockets well lined, was the iſſue of their journey

journey to town; except that, in their own village, and before their ruſtic companions, even to the preſent time, the wiſeacres talk of the ſervices that they would have rendered their King and Country, with as much ſelf-importance as though the mad-headed ſcheme they projected (though baffled by adverſe fate) really had been calculated to have reſcued the State from impending ruin; and among the liſtening boobies they acquire no little applauſe. This, however improbable it may appear, is a real ſtatement of the caſe."

This Mock-Heroic, which labours under the diſadvantage of having been left imperfect by the Author, is very unequal. Some parts are ſerious, and well finiſhed: and the more jocular portion would, doubtleſs, have received much improvement. The accident with the Cobler, though rather indelicate, it is impoſſible to read with a ſerious countenance. But we ſhall give a ſpecimen of a very different nature:

"Full-orb'd, the ſplendid Regent of the Night,
Her journey half-perform'd, ſerenely bright,
The fertile meadows, dank with dew, ſurvey'd, [ray'd;
And winding banks in verdant pomp ar-
Where antient *Lea* invites her wanton beams, [ſtreams:
And ſwells with dimpled pride the ample
His guſhing floods the maſſy ruins lave
Of Waltham's fane, and murmur by the grave [held
Of Royal Harold:—There, his Sprite be-
The land afflicted by oppreſſive Geld;
Beheld indignant, when, at midnight hour,
He left the ſilent tomb and aweful bow'r
Encloiſter'd, and, with ſlow majeſtic pride,
Stalk'd o'er the paſtures, and for vengeance cry'd. [grief,
"The ſilver Moon oft witneſs'd to his
When he aroſe, and curs'd the ruthleſs Chief [day,
Whom Fortune favour'd, in that dreadful
When England fell, to foreign arms a prey!
Why ſhould the hollow cloiſter hear thy moan?
The battle was ſuſtain'd by *thee* alone:
And when the fatal arrow pierc'd thy brain, [ſlain!
The Nation's hope at once with *thee* was
"Such ſorrow as ſuperior Spirits know,
The Royal Spectre felt for England's woe.
When he the Norman Baſtard's triumph ſaw,
O'er injur'd Juſtice, Piety, and Law:
The barb'rous Victor then, with fell diſdain, [chain.
On native Freedom bound the galling
One equal action mark'd the tyrant's name;—
The recreant ſons of faction, loſt to ſhame,
Rewardleſs and deſpis'd he ſent away,
Nor ſhar'd with them the honours of the day.
"Reſt thou in peace for ever, hallow'd ſhade!
The guilty land thy better cauſe betray'd;
In blood, the direful error found too late,
She mourn'd,—but could not ſhun her wayward fate."

14. *A Sermon preached at the Anniverſary of the Royal Humane Society, in St.* Anne's *Church*, Weſtminſter, *on April* 12, 1807; *and on July* 26, 1807, *at the Church of* All Saints, Weſt Ham. *By the Rev.* Richard Yates, *B. D. F. S. A. Chaplain to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital*, Chelſea; *Rector of* Eſſa *alias* Aſhen; *and alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. With an Appendix of miſcellaneous and appropriate Obſervations on Reſuſcitation, by the Society.* Rivingtons. 8vo.

FROM Luke xix. 10, "The Son of Man is come to ſeek and to ſave that which was loſt," the animated Preacher proves,

"That a ſtriking and evident change has, ſince the promulgation and eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, taken place in the condition of the unfortunate, the afflicted, and the indigent claſſes of Society; and that this intereſting change may, without any fear of having the aſſertion diſproved by the moſt rigorous and minute inveſtigation, be attributed entirely to the benevolent principles of the Goſpel, diſplayed in public and private charity. In the antient empires, republics, and ſtates, even thoſe whoſe inhabitants had attained to the higheſt degree of mental culture, and made the greateſt proficiency in the liberal and ornamental arts; the advantages of civilization and ſcience were confined to a comparatively ſmall portion of the population, and by far the greater number of human beings were held by their fellow creatures in a degraded and abject ſtate of civil and domeſtic ſlavery, ſubject to the capricious will and unbridled paſſions of imperious and tyrannical maſters; no public proviſion was made to avert from the dwelling of poverty the ghaſtly horrors of famine,—to extend to the children of labour the benefits of the healing art,—to ſupport the drooping head of ſickneſs,—aſſuage the pangs of diſeaſe,—or arreſt the impending arm of Death. It is to the "Sun of Righteouſneſs, that aroſe with healing on his wings*," that our gratitude is due for the enlivening beams of

* Malachi, iv. 2.

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charitable protection that now illumine the dreary abodes of Wretchedneſs and Pain, and reflect a ray of conſolation into the darkeſt gloom of Poverty."..... "Wherever Chriſtian principles prevail, the aggregate of human miſery hath been much reduced: the demon of domeſtic ſlavery is driven from his ſtrong holds;—"the poor have the Goſpel preached to them" (Matthew xi. 5);—and, in addition to the conſolations of pious hope, enjoy, in no inconſiderable degree, an alleviation of temporal ſuffering;—public proviſions, more or leſs extenſive, ſanctioned and ſupported by the laws,—and charitable inſtitutions maintained by the zeal and benevolence of individuals,—have been eſtabliſhed, to aſſiſt the exertions of honeſt induſtry, and relieve the ſorrows of miſfortune, diſeaſe, and indigence. My preſent purpoſe is not to expatiate on the relative advantages of the numerous eſtabliſhments which adorn our country, and dignify the profeſſion of Chriſtian truth, but to call your moſt ſerious attention to that particular Inſtitution which provides aſſiſtance when every other charity is uſeleſs:—other Charities alleviate the ſorrows of life; the Royal Humane Society ſaves life itſelf;—reſtores the vital powers which accidental miſfortune had ſuſpended, and which, without its timely aid, muſt have been loſt for ever."

Some judicious obſervations are ſuggeſted in ſupport of this excellent Inſtitution, as it reſpects Philoſophy, Patriotiſm, and Religion; and the attention of the Auditors is directed to ſome arguments in its behalf that preſent themſelves to their notice as Lovers of Science, as Britons, and as Chriſtians.

"To prove the poſſibility of again giving motion to the heart that had ceaſed to beat, to the crimſon current that had ceaſed to flow, and to the eye-ball that appeared fixed in darkneſs;—of recalling into life and vigour the apparently breathleſs corpſe;—is now unneceſſary. The experience of the Humane Society hath demonſtrated it to be poſſible, by actually reſtoring to life *three thouſand one hundred and thirty-nine* perſons apparently dead, and who would have been prematurely conſigned to the grave but for the benevolent exertions of this excellent Charity."...."If a love of ſcience, and deſire to promote its moſt uſeful and intereſting reſearches;—if a patriotic regard to the character and welfare of our country;—if the declared will of our God, and the benignant example of our Saviour;—if the calls of duty, and the claims of gratitude;—if the ſympathetic ſenſibilities of a feeling heart, and the affecting cry of diſconſolate miſery;—can influence our conduct, they all now combine their force, and urge you to a liberal participation in this labour of love,—to preſent an offering on the Altar of Chriſtian Charity,—worthy of your Chriſtian profeſſion, and worthy of your hopes in Chriſt Jeſus our Lord."

A conciſe Appendix of intereſting Facts and Obſervations is ſubjoined by the warm-hearted Treaſurer, Dr. Hawes.

13. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of* London, *the City Officers, and the Honourable the Artillery Company, on* Wedneſday, *the Twenty-fifth of* February, 1807, *the Day appointed by His Majeſty to be obſerved as a General Faſt. By the Rev.* Philip Dodd, *M.A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

FROM 1 Maccabees iii. 18—22, Mr. Dodd adduces "an animating example," and "very wholeſome inſtructions" to the preſent age.

Addreſſing himſelf on the occaſion more immediately to the brave Defenders of their Country,

"To you," he ſays, "who manifeſt ſo much manlineſs and patriotiſm by arming yourſelves, at a time like the preſent, in defence of your King and Country—your Lives and your Laws—to you particularly I would apply the concluding words of the TEXT—AS FOR YOU, BE YE NOT AFRAID OF THEM. Imagine not that I mean to expreſs by this any diſtruſt of your conſtancy and perſeverance. I would addreſs the words to you as a Chriſtian Monitor, and eſpecially exhort you, who are placed by your own free choice in the important poſt you now occupy—*Be ye not afraid of them*, from the recollection of having done more than learned the uſe of arms, in order to enſure ſucceſs. Shew, for your Country's ſake, as well as your own, that you are *good ſoldiers*, not only of an earthly Commander, but of the great *Captain of your Salvation, Jeſus Chriſt*. Let it be your firſt care to approve yourſelves to Him, or *Be afraid* of the foe, I would ſay. Without this care, whatever your ſtrength or ſkill, your dependence would be no ſafer than upon *the ſtaff of a bruiſed reed*. After this firſt and main concern, do all that human wiſdom and policy can point out to proſper the great cauſe in which you are engaged; for as, on the one hand, to *truſt in the bow and the ſword*, is ſhort-ſightedneſs and preſumption, ſo, on the other, to look for the Divine aſſiſtance without

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active human endeavours, is weakness and folly. Quit yourselves like MEN, and quit yourselves like CHRISTIANS top—assuming a military habit, as the protectors of your native land, put on also *the whole armour of God*—and then, wherever your enemies may be found, AS FOR YOU, BE YE NOT AFRAID OF THEM."

16. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Paul's, *before the Lord Mayor*, &c. on April 19, 1807, *being the first* Sunday *in* Easter *Term. By the Rev.* Philip Dodd.

FROM Gen. ii. 3, the religious observance of the Sabbath is enforced.

"Pay due respect, my brethren," the preacher concludes, "to the Institution of the Lord's Day. From tainted and worldly considerations, it appears your duty and your wisdom to hold it in honour. Give "glory to God in the highest," for the blessings of creation and redemption, by dedicating one day, at least, in the weekly revolution, to his particular service. Promote "peace on earth, and good-will towards men," by upholding an Ordinance which preserves Christianity in the world, and, consequently, encourages the practice of "whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report." From a principle of gratitude to God, your Creator, Preserver, Redeemer, and Sanctifier—of regard for your fellow-Christians, and fellow-creatures—of concern for your own souls—devote the leisure of this Day—THE DAY WHICH THE LORD HATH MADE—to the purposes which Religion approves."

17. *Another Sermon, by Mr.* Dodd, *at* St. Paul's, May 31, 1807, *being the first Sunday in* Trinity *Term.*

FROM Matt. v. 33—37, the solemnity of an oath on judicial occasions and the heinous guilt of perjury are well enforced.

"Whatever interest may at any time whisper, or custom in any measure appear to sanction, they who invoke the Almighty to confirm an untruth, offer an affront to his venerable name and authority, of which no plea, no sophistry, no equivocation, no mental reserve, can possibly lessen the wickedness."

18. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St.* Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, the Liveries of the several Companies, and the City Officers, Sept.* 29, 1807, *before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By Mr.* Dodd.

THE text to this Discourse, Phil. iv. 8, is selected as particularly appropriate to the solemnity of the day.

"For those who are called upon to fill elevated stations in life, and to discharge duties to the publick, as men in authority, no words can convey a more wholesome and valuable direction."

After expounding the text, Mr. D. thus applies his Discourse to the new and to the old Lord Mayors:

"Many and valuable are the opportunities which present themselves to the Chief Magistrate of this great City for the display of the temper which St. Paul delineates. That he is bound by the strongest obligations to embrace them, it has been my leading object to point out. Custom required exhortation from this place; or, on the present occasion, when I consider the character of the person whom we expect to see invested with the ensign of authority, I am aware that it might have been omitted. Praise is never withheld but by those who have nothing in themselves praiseworthy, from useful and meritorious conduct. There is still justice and virtue enough in the world to make it the interest of every man to do his duty, with the prospect only of temporal reward; and, if this were not the case, there is an encouragement to perseverance in well-doing infinitely superior to worldly credit and fame. That praise awaits useful services, I am confident, my Brethren, you are ready to shew. You will gladly give the tribute of praise and honour to the Magistrate who has been uniformly true to the trust reposed in him—who with active and honest zeal, with becoming seriousness, and with exemplary punctuality, has discharged the duties of his high office—who has been inflexibly just in his judgment between man and man, has *neither regarded persons, nor taken reward*—who has served you with a pure conscience—who, by bounty to the poor, unsolicited, frequent, and extensive (that loveliest of Christian virtues), has added lustre to the benevolent character of the City in which he bears rule. Conduct like this, has a title to good report. But your present Chief Magistrate needs not my encomium. He has a better witness to his fidelity, the witness of an honest heart; and I will not wound his delicacy by enlarging on this topic."

We are happy to add, that in the interval between the second and third of the above Sermons, the worthy Preacher was rewarded for his Civic services, by the valuable Rectory of St. Mary at Hill; which became vacant by the death of Mr. Brand (LXXVI. 881). The presentation was vested in a small number of Trustees, the principal

principal inhabitants of the Parish; and Sir William Leighton (to whom, as Lord Mayor, Mr. Dodd was Chaplain) is the Alderman of the Ward in which the Church is situated.

19. *A Topographical Dictionary of* England; *exhibiting the Names of the several Cities, Towns, Parishes, Tythings, Townships, and Hamlets, with the County and Division of the County to which they respectively belong; the Valuation and Patrons of Ecclesiastical Benefices, and the Tutelary Saint of each Church; the resident Population, according to the Returns made to Parliament in* 1801; *and the Amount of the Parochial Assessments, according to the Returns made to Parliament in* 1803; *the Distance and Bearing of every Place from the nearest Post-office, and from the County Town, Markets, and Fairs; Members of Parliament, and Corporations; Free Schools; Petty Sessions and Assizes; to which is added, Miscellaneous Information respecting Monastic Foundations, and other Matters of local History. Collected from the most authentic Documents, and arranged in Alphabetical Order. In two Vols.* 4to. *By* Nicholas Carlisle, *Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of* London. 4to. Longman, & Co.

THIS most laborious work is dedicated, by permission, to the President and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, to whom, and all writers on Topography, it cannot fail of becoming a valuable acquisition. Mr. Carlisle enumerates "the several very extensive descriptions of persons" that will be benefited by consulting it in p. viii. of his preface, in which he reviews the productions of his predecessors in the same pursuit, beginning with Speed, whose "laborious work," he observes, "has been found accurate beyond expectation;" but, as has been said by Adams, in the preface to his Index Villaris (edit. 1690), "by making an alphabet to each single county, (Speed) rendered it useless to all those who were to seek for any place, that knew not the county in which it was situate." Of the Villare Anglicum, 4to, 1656, Mr. Carlisle says,

"This work, which thus endeavours to recommend itself under the great name of Spelman, is, indeed, no more than the incorporation of Speed's Tables into one alphabet; and as such must have been of considerable use, though it unfairly lays claim to originality."

We have given the above extracts to shew the manner in which Mr. C. estimates those who have travelled the same road he prefers; and concludes his review by thus noticing Whatley.

"Mr. W. dedicates his work to the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, and certainly appears to have possessed very valuable materials. The work is executed with great accuracy; and is evidently the basis of the several gazetteers, which have since been published as original compositions. Most of them indeed (even the most recent) are mere copies of Mr. Whatley's book."

There is a spirit of candour in this sketch, that demands our approbation, and evinces that Mr. C. may be relied on for fidelity, who can even bear to give praise where due, though that praise may appear to diminish his own claims on the publick. The lapse of time and progressive improvement have rendered his Dictionary useful beyond any other similar work: on this subject he declares,

"A large quantity of information, more authentic than any to be procured from the several works already mentioned, has been afforded by the Returns to the several Parliamentary inquiries of 1776 and 1786, respecting the Poor's rate; that of 1801 for enumerating the Population; and finally, a third inquiry respecting the Poor and Poor's rate in 1803. To the accident of the Author's employment in the office where these last Returns were arranged, may, indeed, be ascribed the production of the work now offered to the publick."

A list of the most important Topographical Books which have been consulted, is subjoined at the end of the preface. This will shew to literary men, in the best and shortest manner, the degree of authority to which the work is entitled, and whether the Author has been industrious in his researches, and judicious in his selection of such information as could be inserted in a Topographical Dictionary: those amount to near 300, besides which, Mr. C. acknowledges assistance from the MSS. in the British Museum, and many gentlemen equally distinguished for abilities and liberality.

"It would be improper to conclude this Preface without informing the reader, that the dominion of Wales is not included in the present Dictionary. The orthography of the names and appellations in that part of the kingdom is so irregular, that the Author could not prevail on himself to throw them into alphabetical form,

form, without having attained some knowledge of the language and of the country. He hopes hereafter to acquire these advantages, and will then attempt to produce a third volume, which, with Wales, may include Scotland, Ireland, and the islands in the British Seas; thus completing the whole of the United Kingdom."

Mr. C. has our sincere wishes, that the publick of the United Kingdom may truly estimate the difficulty and labour of this his excellent production, and enable him to perform his promise to their future satisfaction; though we cannot help observing, that he has anticipated himself in the articles Abergavenny, Aberystwith, &c.

We shall extract one specimen, to explain the nature of the Topographical Dictionary.

"*Byker*, in the East division of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland, in the parish of All Saints. The resident population of this township in 1801, was 3254. The money raised by the parish rates in 1803, was 1010l. 2s. 3d. at 6d. in the pound. It is one mile and a quarter East from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The overseers remark, that "in 1744 this township was first charged with *one* poor person, who received 2l. 10s. annually." In 1803 the number of persons relieved from the poor's-rate was 286, at the expence of 973l. 5s. 7d."

20. *The Adventures of* Robert Drury, *during Fifteen Years Captivity in the Island of* Madagascar; *containing a Description of that Island; an Account of its Produce, Manufactures, and Commerce; with an Account of the Manners and Customs, Wars, Religion, and Civil Policy of the Inhabitants: to which is added, a Vocabulary of the* Madagascar *Language. Written by himself, and now carefully revised and corrected from the Original Copy.*

THIS work was originally printed in 1743, according to the present titlepage; but there must have been a republication, for Drury's Adventures first appeared in 1729, and the attestation of Capt. Mackett to his veracity, in the copy before us, bears date May 7, 1728. Of Drury some account is given in the Biographical Dictionary, and enquiries were made after him in our vol. LX. p. 1190. The authenticity of his narrative seems to be amply confirmed, and his facts have been adopted by the compilers of geography. There is all that simplicity and *verbiage* which may be expected in the narratives of the illiterate, but certainly none of the artifices of fiction. We are glad to see so entertaining a book revived in its present very handsome form. It will not be read without interest, either by young or old. For the use of the young, where the portion of entertainment is nearly equal, we would always prefer those narratives that are true.

21. Quæstiones Græcæ; *or Questions adapted to the* Eton *Greek Grammar. By the Rev.* John Simpson, Baldock, Herts. 12mo.

THE best recommendation of a work of this kind is, that it has been tried by an able master, and found to answer its purpose. Mr. Simpson tried it first in the case of the Eton Latin Grammar, and he has found, that very different degrees of advancement have taken place, where this plan has been adopted, and where it has not. On examining it, we are inclined to be of his opinion, that it has a tendency to familiarize the application of rules; and by bringing in the judgment to assist the memory, it may remove a portion of tedium and disgust both to the student and preceptor. There is another purpose, not noticed by our author, which it may certainly serve; and that is, to enable those who have left school to ascertain the state of their Greek knowledge, how much they have learned, what they have forgot, and what they have yet to learn. In all respects, therefore, we can recommend it both to masters and scholars.

22. *Another Word or Two; or Architectural Hints continued, in Lines to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, addressed to them on the Re-election of* Benjamin West, *Esq. to the President's Chair, Dec.* 10, 1806. *By* Fabricia Nunnery, *Spinster. With Dedication, Preface, Notes, and Appendix.* 12mo.

THIS Lady's former poem found fault with the Academicians for placing in their chair of business and authority, an *Architect*, who could have no fellow-feeling with painters, and whose engagements did not permit him to give all that attention to the duties of the President's Office which it required. The Royal Academicians having, however, re-elected their old President, Mr. West, Fabricia addresses them in terms both

both congratulatory and admonitory; but the latter with much good humour. She seems, too, to take some share in the merit of restoring Mr. West, by giving that advice in her last poem which is now adopted, with what truth we cannot pretend to say. Ladies *will* be vain, and if our spinster has really re-rhymed the artists out of their votes, she has some reason.

"Most worthy Sirs, each Squire, and Knight,
Did you not find Fabricia right?
Did not her words, from truth, prevail?
Did she not tell a candid tale?
True as the dial to the sun,
Trace out the way your course would run?
Lifting her voice in graphic story,
To summon you to former glory.—
Back to his place you've sent your choice,
Deserted by your recent voice,
Which found him, on a close inspection,
Not justly fitted for election,
The chair with dignity to fill
In active sway and graphic skill."

This is the burthen of Fabricia's lines, which are occasionally illustrated, perhaps we should rather say, interrupted by long notes, which, however, are in general very judicious. In some of these we are sorry to find that the Academy is still distracted by personal animosities, and that the election of Mr. West was rather of necessity than choice, the belligerent parties being determined that no person belonging to either of them should have that honour.

Fabricia's address to Mr. Wyatt, the Ex-President, will afford a specimen of her poetry and her courtesy. Which Mr. Wyatt will prefer, we know not.

"O Wyatt! 'tis with kind regard,
Far from intent to hit you hard,
That the Muse now, with honest zeal,
To your own heart would make appeal:
There close maintain a suitor's part
In favour of the graphic art.

"Go spread your name on stone and marble,
Nor longer Painting's honours garble:
For line and rod the palette leave,
You surely have no plea to grieve,
You clearly have no cause to sigh,
Tho' forc'd to lay late honours by,
When the world owns and hails your sway,
Vitruvius of the present day."

This little work, the postscript informs us, which was written on the spur of the occasion, at the moment of Mr. West's re-election to the chair, would have been immediately sent to the press, had not Fabricia's *engagements*, during the course of the Spring, prevented her from attending to so delicate a subject with becoming care. Madam, this is a fine excuse—the *engagements* of a *spinster*! No—we begin to suspect a little; and although questions of *sex* are of all others the most improper to be decided by demonstration, we have little scruple in believing—(no harm in *believing*)—that our spinster is more familiar with the breeches than the petticoats. Be this as it may, she is good-humoured and well-bred, and rhymes very pleasantly as fast as words can be brought together. The Artists will not do amiss to take her more serious advice, and give her *notes* due currency in their future deliberations.

23. Bickleigh Vale, *with other Poems. By* Nathaniel Howard. 8vo. Murray.

THIS is a very pleasing little collection; and contains a variety of styles. *Bickleigh Vale*, the principal Poem, shall furnish an extract.

"Hence, let us climb where Ham's soft greensward breathes [eye
Wild thymy fragrance; let the roving
Shoot from dun granite rocks, to culture'd slopes; [woods,
To emerald vales, to black-descending
To crowding fields, to brown broad moors, to streams [cliffs!
Bright-bursting headlong from the dusky
Whilst opening on the skies, the mighty roar [ear,
Of rough cascades deafens the listening
And swells the grandeur of the rugged scene!

"Immensely rising from the cataract-foam [shrieking birds
How frowns yon craggy mass*! where
Plant their black aeries in its shrubby clefts; [screams.
High sails the hawk, and harsh the heron
Below, among the rustling sedge conceal'd,
The venomous viper breeds: in thicket-haunts [game,
The quick-ey'd martin on the feathery
With fierce destruction, leaps. With ravenous rage
The otter banquets on the silvery fry.
Here, dark the cavern'd badger skulks from day. [shades,
Here, stung with famine from his lurking
Nightly the fox o'erlooks the nodding crags, [course."
While dread and devastation mark his

(See further in our Poetry, p. 148.)

* Dewerstone.

PARODY

PARODY *on the* ELEGY *in* p. 63.

ADIEU,—ye twin sisters, foul Spires,—
By base Architects modernly plac'd;
How remov'd, much against the desires
Of Rustics, who never knew taste.

Oft I've view'd you with sorrowing face,
As vile ornaments, horrid, impure;
As of Gothic design the disgrace,
And the work of some plummer obscure.

* Ye *Rustics*, more wealthy than wise,
Whose heads seem to want a repair;
To you will the *lead* be a prize,
And fill the blanks under your hair.

Or, must your proud noddles remain
Ill-rhyming, un-grammar'd, and rude:
Then, tho' *lead* from the Church ye may gain,
Yet brains ye will never include.

'Tis, in these days, great Lincoln's chief pride,
That her Minster's design is complete:
O may she thus ever abide,
Of sound taste and good learning the seat!

Now,—thrown off her ill-sorted charms,—
She presents her grand, due-measur'd head;
In despite of the silly alarms
Of th' admirers of timber and lead.

Long continue, thou Temple sublime,
The delight of old age and of youth!
May'st thou, late, fall a victim to Time;
Since thy Guardians resist his fell tooth!

The following IMITATION *of* POPE'S PROLOGUE *to* CATO *was recited before the* YOUNG GENTLEMEN *of the* MANSION HOUSE ACADEMY *at* CAMBERWELL, *December* 16, 1807.

TO move the soul by sentiment refin'd,
To mend the manners, and inform the mind; [gage,
To make these youths in useful toils en-
And early fit them for Life's busy stage;
For this they strive, on each succeeding year, [here:
With something new to entertain you
Critics, unconscious, find their wrath appeas'd; [pleas'd.
And you behold—and wonder how you 're
Think not they mean (your partial smiles to move) [love;
To storm with anger, or to whine with
Such scenes as these would but their weakness show; [their woe.
Who plays with passions soon may feel
The pleasing prospect of your kind applause
Derives its ardour from a nobler cause;
Their tender minds with anxious care engage
To gather beauties from the British page;
And bring such Characters alone to view
As Thomson form'd, or pious Cowper drew.
No gaudy pageant to your sight display,
But what Religion may herself survey;
A virtuous mind with generous deeds elate,
Or nobly bending to the stroke of Fate.
When Virtue gives to sentiment her laws, [plause?
Where is the man who can withhold ap-
Who sees her reign, and can a smile forbear? [tear?
Who hears her groan, and can refuse a
E'en when brave Gambier 'midst victorious bays [praise,
And well-earn'd honours of his Country's
With courage firm, with resolution great,
Bade the proud Danes deliver up their fleet;
When War's dread engines were ordain'd to fly,
Each feeling bosom heav'd a tender sigh;
Firm Valour paus'd—Compassion cried, forbear!
And soft Humanity let fall a tear.
Britannia saw the valiant Patriots bleed,
And while she prais'd her Hero, mourn'd the deed.
Parents, attend—assist our feeble views,
And show you have the goodness—to excuse.

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* One Stanza is here un-parodied, and omitted.

TRANSLATION OF MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.

(Continued from vol. LXXVII. p. 536.)

SI tuas dignor celebrare laudes
Parvus, adjungi liceat choreis,
Læta vobiscum et pereuntis anni
Carpere dona.

Dulce gaudentis renovare carmen
Audiam ut voces tremulas alaudæ,
Vana pellentis redeunte primò
Somnia luce;

Lapsa de cœlo petat inde pennis
Sæpe demissis tugurl fenestras,
Grata et optatam moduletur hospes
Rite salutem:

Voce dum gallus resonans canorâ
Dissipat noctis tenues tenebras,
Horreum ad plenum tumet et sequentes
Ducere sponsas;

Vis canum præceps ruit hic profundo
Ore; clamorem geminatus Echo,
Cornuum et clangor, mihi, mane primo,
Percutit aures:

Jam vagus sylvas, viridesque colles,
Roscida et rura, haud latitans pererro;
Quò, torum linquens, renovata Phœbus
Lumine pandit:

Phœbus

Phœbus ardenti rutilans amictu
Mille diffundit varios colores,
Quæque et externo rubet igneo nubes:
Cantat arator;

Cantat incumbens operi puella,
Ubera ut vaccæ tumefacta mulcet;
Stratus, et pastor repetit fabellam,
Membra sub ulmo.

Mira spectantem rapuit voluptas,
Dum mei campos oculi pererrant,
Quâ juvat dulces pecus inter herbas
Molle vagari.

Raptus admiror capita alta montis
Nube pendenti coopertæ, fontes
Limpidas, amnis rebountis undam,
Florea prata.

Aspice, ingenti petit arce cœlum
Turris, umbrosi in nemoris tenebris,
Fortè ibi virgo decus omne, pagi
Gloria, pandit. NEMO.

(To be concluded in our next.)

IMITATION FROM HORACE, ODE IX. BOOK I.

THE snow-clad brows of *Morridge* * view;
How fair the rugged waste and plain!
The bord'ring woods, of whitest hue,
Their flaky load with toil sustain.
The lately-murm'ring *Churnet* † sleeps, I ween,
To silence hush'd by frosty magic keen.

But let us, John, the cold dispel,
And keep the fire with coals well stor'd;
The sparkling glass, with potent ale,
Let 's push about the social board.
Jovial and happy pass away the hours,
And trust futurity to Heav'nly Pow'rs.

Those Pow'rs which furious storms allay
Can calm the boist'rous gales of life;
Then never heed the coming day,
To curious sages leave such strife.
And should kind Fortune one more day bestow,
Grateful reflect 'tis more than she did owe.

Sweet prate and dalliance with the Fair,
The song, the dance (extatic joys!)
Delights like these whilst Youth can share,
Morose Old Age in vain decries.
To manly objects yield the busy morn;
Nor in the evening social converse scorn.

The damsel, tittering from the screen,
Behold! her feign'd retreat betrays:
I steal a ring, or bracelet e'en;
She yields them with reluctant ease.
In such pursuits engag'd, mid cold or snow,
Pleasure excludes all vacancy for woe.

J. W.

* A large mountainous track near Cheadle, Staffordshire.

† A neighbouring river.

HORACE, ODE XI. BOOK I.

To Leuconoe.

Tu ne quæsieris, &c.

SEEK not to know, my dear Leuconoe,
What end the Gods will grant to you or me;
The Babylonian Numbers, try them not;
'Tis better far to bear our destin'd lot.
Whether on us omniscient Jove bestows
More winters yet, or this our last allows,
Which 'gainst th' opposing rocks with fury casts [blasts.
The foaming Tyrrhene Sea with rudest
Sweet Friend, be wise; and let the wine go round,
And to the shortest span your wishes bound;
E'en while we speak Time envious fleets away;
The present seize, nor trust a future day.

Pentonville. M. H. SHEPHARD.

DONNINGTON CASTLE,

Near NEWBURY. *By* T. H.

AT the close of the day, when all Nature was still, [warbling forsook;
And the birds of the grove had their
When nothing was heard save the murmuring rill, [brook;
And nought but the sweetly meandering
'Twas then to old Donnington's ruin I stray'd, [laid low;
Whose grandeur the sickle of Time has
And the battlements where once the sentinel staid, [grow.
The grey moss and bramble and ivy o'er-
Yonder tower, where the standard of War was once rear'd, [screeching owl;
Is a nest for the young of the night-
And those walls where the trumpet's shrill clarion was heard,
Re-echo alone to the noise of the fowl.

The sun had long set, and the glimm'rings of day [beam;
Had departed to yield to fair Cynthia's
And her mild lustre mark'd out the devious way, [stream.
Whilst clearly reflected on you rippling
'Twas an hour when all Nature was hush'd to repose, [mind,
And a pleasing serenity stole on the
When the soul on contemplative pinions arose, [behind.
And left all Earth's follies and trifles

Ah! where, I exclaim'd, ah! where are the hands
That made yonder edifice proudly arise;
And where are the num'rous victorious bands [rent the skies?
That oftimes in triumph with shouts
And where is the Bard * who so sweetly could sing, [old?
And tell of the warriors of Britain of

* Chaucer.

But

But no more shall the walls with loud merriment ring, [there told,
And no more shall the tale of old times be
Now silent in death is the tongue of the Bard, [could save;
And nought from Time's ruin his mansion
And the hands which yonder proud edifice rear'd, [the grave.
Have long since been mould'ring away in
Ah! vain, I exclaim'd, of proud man the attempt, [save;
His name or his rank from oblivion to
Since none from the dart of stern Death are exempt, [grave.
And all shall be lost in the night of the
But fair Cynthia had now her mild lustre withdrawn, [could hear:
And the Nightingale's warble no more I
And warn'd by the indistinct glimm'rings of morn, [near.
I retir'd to my pillow, for day-spring was

THE POET'S COT. *By* T. H.

FAR from the scenes where Vice and Folly sway, [day,
And Noise and Envy cloud the live-long
Far from Ambition's haunts and noisy strife,
I glide along the peaceful stream of life;
Nor would I change a Poet's humble state
For all the grandeur of the rich and great:
Happy, to shine in Courts is not my lot,
Or yet to pine in penury's lowly cot;
Thankful that I the means possess to heal
Oftimes the woes which hapless mortals feel:
To soothe the Orphan, or the Widow cheer;
And ne'er unmov'd the claim of Pity hear.
What though no sumptuous palace is my home,
Though to my Cot I see no stately dome;
Yet there Content sits smiling all around,
A blessing oft in palaces not found.
In paddock small my humble Cot is plac'd;
With sweet simplicity and neatness grac'd.
Behind embow'ring woods ascending rise,
Whose lofty summits seem to reach the skies. [flows,
In front, with murmurs sweet a rivulet
On whose wild banks full many a floweret grows; [trees
And many a seat beneath yon clumps of
Invites the weary traveller to ease.
Here, at the close of day, I love to rest,
And watch the Sun declining in the West;
Till the last glimmerings of departing day
In gloomy shades of darkness fade away;
Or watch fair Cynthia, when her glimmering beam
Is clear reflected on yon rippling stream.
But few with such a life content would rest;
The crowded town and city suit them best;
And, while ascending Fortune's steepest brow, [low;
They look with proud contempt on all be-
And wisely judge that all must seek in vain,
Who seek elsewhere true happiness to gain.
Ah, foolish men! deluded with a sound;
True pleasures there are never to be found.
Long may you seek them, but you'll seek in vain,
Amongst the giddy sons of Fashion's train.
In vain you seek in Dissipation's hall's,
Amidst a constant round of routs and balls.
The gem of happiness shines not in strife,
But in the cool sequester'd vale of life.
Where Virtue and its Graces hold a throne,
It 's always to be found, and there alone.
Oh may each reader take this sage advice!
The paths of Mis'ry are the paths of Vice.
The deadly snare may oft be gilded o'er;
But those that fall therein shall rise no more!
Despise not then, ye rich, a Poet's lot,
For pleasure seldom leaves a Poet's Cot.

The following LINES were written on *the Shore at Herne Bay*, immediately after the Devastation made by a late Storm and uncommon high Tide, on the Design of taking down and re building the Parish Church of *Reculver*, on the Coast of Kent.

Inscribed
To the Memory of WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq. deceased.

the Author of a beautiful and interesting *Elegy* on the Decay of the *Spires* of that Church, intituled *The Sisters* written on the same Spot, and published, in 1784, in Mr. DUNCOMBE's "History and Antiquities of Reculver and Herne."

"Ye Waves, respect the holy Fane;
And you, ye wild Winds, spare!
But yet, if neither Wind nor Wave
Respect the tott'ring wall,
O *Son of Commerce*, haste and save
The *Sea-mark* from its fall!"
JACKSON's Elegy.

LONE Wand'rer, could thy pensive
To this bleak shore return, [Shade
How would thy soft elegiac Strain
The *Sister Spires* mourn!

The "*Sons of Commerce*" heeded not
Thy long prophetic call;
To rescue from "*old Ocean's*" power,
Time now decrees their fall!

In vain, for distant ages past,
The Winds and Waves combin'd
Against this antient holy Fane,
The *Sailor's Friend* design'd.

Late with augmented rage attack'd,
Her feeble frame oppress;
The *venerable Parent* * sinks
At length to final rest.

The works of Man, like Man himself,
All have their destin'd days;
Soon shall the hand that lays it low,
Again *the structure* raise.

* The mother of four churches.

Rebuilt

Rebuilt upon a firmer rock,
The *Sister Spires* shall stand
To guide the "*Wanderers of the deep*"
In safety to the land.

Lest, when the billowy mountains rise,
And shake the soul with dread,
They meet on this destructive shore
The fate from which they fled.

Herne Bay, January. W. B.

The LVth Letter "des Aventures d' EDOUARD BOMSTON,' *rendered into French Verse.*

LE BAISER (à LAURE.)

CHERE Laure, ah! c'est que je t'adore!
Je t' aime, et je te dois l'aveu;
Le tribut de mon ame à toi;
Du chaste amour le sacré nœud.

C' est que les Dieux aux mortels rendent,
De l'union sainte les douces prémices;
Les jouissances qui nous attendent,
Et l'avant-goût de ses délices.

C' est que les amants ont reçus,
Dans l'age du monde heureux et sage,
Ce don, au nom de la vertu,
Des jeunes Amours le doux partage.

Chère Laure! ce secret est encore
Le dernier sceau de mon hommage;
Ce tribut de mon ame à toi,
Ce Baiser, de nos cœurs le gage.

Bungay, Dec. 1807. S. A.

ODE TO THE CUCKOO.
(FROM LOGAN'S POEMS.)

HAIL, beauteous Stranger of the grove!
Thou Messenger of Spring!
Now Heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.

What time the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful Visitant! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
And hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.

The school-boy, wandering thro' the wood
To pull the primrose gay,
Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

What time the pea puts on the bloom
Thou fliest thy vocal vale,
An annual guest in other lands,
Another Spring to hail.

Sweet Bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year!

O could I fly, I'd fly with thee!
We'd make, with joyful wing,
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the Spring.

TO SLEEP. (FROM THE SAME.)

IN vain I court, till dawning light,
The coy Divinity of Night;
Restless, from side to side I turn;
Arise, ye Musings of the Morn!

Oh, Sleep! though banish'd from thee eyes,
In visions fair to Delia rise;
And o'er a dearer form diffuse
Thy healing balm, thy lenient dews.

Blest be her night as infant's rest,
Lull'd on the fond maternal breast,
Who, sweetly-playful, smiles in sleep,
Nor knows that he is born to weep.

Remove the terrors of the night,
The phantom-forms of wild affright,
The shrieks from precipice or flood,
And starting scene that swims with blood.

Lead her aloft to blooming bowers,
And beds of amaranthine flowers,
And golden skies, and glittering streams,
That paint the paradise of dreams.

Venus! present a lover near,
And gently whisper in her ear
His woes, who, lonely and forlorn,
Counts the slow clock from night till morn.

Ah! let no portion of my pain,
Save just a tender trace, remain;
Asleep consenting to be kind,
And wake with Daphnis in her mind.

IMITATION OF SHAKSPEARE.
OTHELLO, Act III. Scene I.
By a Person deprived of Hearing.

——— Oh now, for ever
Farewell sweet harmony! Farewell all sounds!
Farewell dear conversation, and discourse,
That gives the greatest zest to life! farewell!
Farewell soft nightingale, and herald lark,
The animating bells, and dulcet flute,
The full-ton'd organ, and all instruments
Of music that delight the ravish'd ear!
And, oh, you mortal and terrific sounds,
Ye boist'rous winds, rude waves, and thunders dread, gone.
Farewell! alas! all sense of Hearing's

INSCRIPTION *for* LIDFORD BRIDGE, DEVON.
(FROM HOWARD'S POEMS.)

IN silent caution cross this perilous bridge
Where hoarsely-gushing thro' the black abyss
Flashes the Lid along: here, dark Despair
Full many a victim headlong from the ridge
Has flung; whose dirge, e'en now, the widow'd dove dure streams
Mournfully sings. Fresh pendulous ver-
Adown the rocky fissure: Stranger, here
Awhile contemplate, if thy breast be pure
From life's base discords, or long-buried guilt: joy;
The Genius of the scene will prompt thy
Nor wake the frenzy of Despair in Thee,—
For guardian spirits watch the Virtuous Man!

CORRESPONDENCE

THE first Letter is from the Russian Minister Gen. Budberg, to Lord G. L. Gower, announcing that the Armistice concluded between the Russian and French Armies on the 9-21 June, had been ratified.

Letter II. is from Lord Gower to Gen. Budberg, dated Memel, 28th June, expressive of a confidence on the part of his Lordship, founded on the declarations and character of the Emperor of Russia, that his Majesty would not enter into a separate peace, but treat in conjunction with Great Britain, which, having entered into the war with no other view than the attainment of a permanent peace, was ready to enter into Negotiations upon an equitable basis.

Letter III. from Gen. Budberg, dated Tilsit, 18-30 June, was as follows: "Sir and Ambassador, I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour of addressing to me yesterday; and having laid it before the Emperor, my august Master, I hasten to transmit to you the answer which his Imperial Majesty has commanded me to return to it. The firmness and perseverance with which his Majesty during eight months maintained and defended a cause which he had reason to suppose common to all Sovereigns, are the most certain pledges of the intentions which animated him, as well as of the loyalty and purity of his principles. Never would his Imperial Majesty have thought of deviating from that system which he has hitherto pursued, if he had been supported by a real assistance on the part of his Allies. But having, from the separation of Austria and of England, found himself reduced to his own forces; having to combat with the forces of France united to the immense means of which she has the disposal, and in the critical position at which affairs had arrived, his Majesty was authorised in believing, that by continuing to sacrifice himself for others, he would ultimately incur a risk of compromising the safety of his own Empire, without being enabled to hope that he might ever fulfil the original object of this war. The conduct which your Government has held during these latter times, is, moreover, of a nature completely to justify the determination which the Emperor has now taken. The diversion on the Continent, which England has so long since promised, has not to this day taken place: and if even, according to the latest advices from London, it would appear that the British Ministry has at length decided on ordering the departure of 10,000 men to Pomerania, that succour is in no wise proportioned, either to the hopes which we were authorised in entertaining, or the importance of the object to which these troops were intended to be destined. The pecuniary succours which England constantly afforded to the Powers of the Continent at War with France, might in some degree have supplied the want of English troops. Not only did the British Government decline facilitating the loan which the Imperial Court had intended to negotiate at London; but when it at length decided on offering some subsidy to the Continental Powers, it appeared that the sum destined for this purpose, so far from meeting the exigencies of the Allies, would not even have covered the indispensable expences of Prussia. In fine, the use which has been made of the British forces in the Mediterranean has not been more conformable than the rest to the unity and the connexion with which it was indispensable to act in the operations of Russia and England. In lieu of attempting an expedition on the Continent of Italy, with a view of re-conquering the kingdom of Naples, or else in lieu of uniting these forces to those of Russia, which were designed to compel the Porte to a reasonable Peace, one part of the English troops stationed in Sicily directed their course towards an entirely different destination, which the British Government had not even judged proper to communicate to the Court of Russia. It is a point not to be contested, that by following one or other of the courses which I have just cited, the English troops in the Mediterranean would have been of an infinitely greater utility to the common cause, by compelling the Enemy to divide his forces, which would have enabled Russia to have sent to her main army those reinforcements which she was under the necessity of employing on the Danube, to support her army destined to make head against the Turkish forces which might be collected in that quarter. From this statement, I am willing to believe, that your Excellency will be persuaded, that in such a conjuncture, it only remained for the Emperor my Master to look to the glory and to the security of his Empire; and that if the present crisis does not produce every result which might be expected, if the Powers equally interested had displayed vigour in the same proportion as they have exhibited tardiness and irresolution in all their operations, no blame can on this account be attached to Russia. But, at the same time, the Emperor my Master offers his mediation to his Britannic Majesty to make his peace with France, having the certainty that it will be accepted by the latter Power. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. DE BUDBERG."

IV.

IV. is a note from M. Alopeus, the Russian Ambassador, dated London, Aug. 1, 1807, to Mr. Canning, announcing the conclusion of peace at Tilsit on the 7th July, between Russia and France, and offering, in compliance with the 18th article of that Treaty, the mediation of Russia to negotiate a Peace between Great Britain and France. The Emperor of France is stated to have accepted his Majesty's mediation, and in repeated conferences with the Emperor Alexander, to have expressed himself sincerely desirous of re-establishing a maritime peace upon equitable and honourable principles: the Emperor Alexander guaranteeing the performance of all the stipulations of peace, when once it shall have taken place; and promising the support of all the forces of his Empire to that purpose.

V. is a note from Mr. Canning to M. Alopeus, dated Aug. 5, 1807, in which his Excellency reiterates the assurance of his Majesty's desire of peace, which was manifested in the willingness which he expressed to accede to the Convention concluded at Bartenstein 23d April, between Russia and Prussia; and further, by the instructions which his Minister at St. Petersburg received on the first intelligence of the disastrous events in Poland, to signify to his Russian Majesty his readiness to enter, in concert with his Ally, into any Negotiation which the Emperor Alexander might think it expedient to open for the restoration of a general peace. Mr. Canning adds, that "his Majesty will wait with solicitude the communication of the Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, and for the statement of those equitable and honourable principles upon which his Imperial Majesty expresses his belief that France is desirous of concluding a Peace with Great Britain. His Majesty trusts that the character of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tilsit, and of the principles upon which France is represented as being ready to negotiate, may be found to be such as to afford to his Majesty a just hope of the attainment of a secure and honourable Peace. In that case his Majesty will readily avail himself of the offer of the Emperor of Russia's mediation. But until his Majesty shall have received these important and necessary communications, it is obviously impossible that the undersigned should be authorised to return a more specific answer to the Note presented by M. Alopeus."

PAPERS RELATING TO AUSTRIA.

The 1st Note is from Count Stahremberg, dated April 18, 1807, offering the mediation of Austria to open Negotiations for a general Peace between Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia, upon an equitable basis to be previously declared, and proposing some place in the Austrian dominions as the place of congress.

No. II. is a Note from Mr. Canning, dated April 25, accepting the proffered mediation, provided it was accepted by all the other powers engaged in the war.

The next Letter, No. III. is from Prince Stahremberg, dated Nov. 9, stating, "that he has received positive orders from his Court, to make to the British Ministry the most earnest representations on the importance of putting an end to the struggle which still exists between England and France, and the effects of which may produce to the rest of Europe the most fatal consequences. His Majesty the Emperor and King, animated by a constant desire to effect the restoration of repose and tranquillity, does not hesitate to request officially and earnestly his Britannic Majesty to declare his intentions on this point, in evincing to him his disposition to enter into a Negotiation for a Maritime Peace, upon a basis suitable to the reciprocal interests of the Powers who may take a part in it."

No. IV. Mr. Canning, in reply, under date Nov. 23, expresses surprise, that after the repeated and formal declarations of his Majesty as to his desire for Peace, he should be called on for fresh pledges; yet in compliance with the desire of a friendly power, his Majesty again declared that "he now is, as he has at all times been, prepared to enter into Negotiations for the conclusion of such a Peace as shall settle, on equal terms, the respective interests of the powers engaged in the war, as shall be consistent with his Majesty's fidelity to his Allies, and shall provide for the tranquillity and security of Europe."

No. V. Note from Prince Stahremberg, dated Jan. 1, 1808, states, that "obeying the orders of his Court in conforming to the desire of that of the Thuilleries, he was charged to propose to the English Ministry to send immediately Plenipotentiaries to Paris, for the purpose of treating for peace with all the powers at present at war with England; adding, that he was authorised by the French Government to grant such passports."

No. VI. is Mr. Canning's reply, dated Jan. 8, 1808, in which he expresses his Majesty's regret, that after the correspondence which took place in April, the present overture (if authorised by the Emperor of Austria) did not notify the acceptance of the conditions which were then stated as indispensable preliminaries to Negotiation; and farther, that it should now be proposed to England to treat with the Powers combined with France against her, without reference to the Allies of Britain at war with France. If, on the other hand, the Court of Vienna was no

otherwise

otherwise concerned in the step which Prince Stahremberg had taken, than as having generally authorised that Minister to receive and to convey to the British Government whatever communications the Government of France might think fit to entrust to him; Mr. Canning observes, that however highly the Prince's character might be regarded by Ministers, yet, when professing to speak in the name of another power, some statement of precise authority from that power, or authenticated document, was necessary to entitle his communication to be made the ground of an important public measure. Mr. Canning complains, that no intimation is given of the basis on which it is proposed to treat; and that Paris should be mentioned as the place of Negotiation after the objections urged against it—"His Majesty (continues Mr. Canning) is willing to treat with France; but he will treat only on a footing of perfect equality. He is ready to treat with the Allies of France; but the Negotiations must equally embrace the interests of the Allies of Great Britain. As soon as the basis of Negotiation shall have been satisfactorily ascertained, and an unexceptionable place of Negotiation agreed upon, his Majesty will be prepared to name Plenipotentiaries to meet those of the other Powers engaged in the war; but his Majesty will not again consent to send his Plenipotentiaries to a hostile capital. But while his Majesty has permitted the Undersigned to address this frank and unequivocal exposition of his Majesty's sentiments to the Minister of the Emperor of Austria, the Undersigned is at the same time charged to state distinctly to the Prince de Stahremberg, that, not having received any authentic proof of the Prince de Stahremberg's commission to enter into any explanations in the name of the French Government, or to afford any assurances by which that Government could be bound, his Majesty has not directed the Undersigned to give any authority to the Prince Stahremberg to speak in the name of his Majesty to the Government of France."

No. VII. Prince de Stahremberg, in consequence of orders from his Court, demands passports for himself and all the individuals of the Austrian Mission.—No. VIII. is an enquiry from Mr. Canning as to the date of the Prince Stahremberg's last dispatches from Vienna, and if the British Minister, Mr. Adair, had then left that Capital.—No. IX. is the Prince's answer, that his latest dispatches were dated Oct. 30, and made no mention of Mr. Adair.—No. X. is a *Note* from Mr Canning accompanying the passports, expressing "his Majesty's deep regret that the circumstances of the times, and the orders of his Court, should have imposed on the Prince de Stahremberg the necessity of demanding them."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan.* 25.

Lord *Stopford* presented his Majesty's Answer to the Address of that House.

A debate of some length arose from the objection of Mr. *W. Dundas* to the introduction of a Bill for prevention of grants of offices in reversion.

January 26.

On the motion of Mr. *Ponsonby*, the papers relative to his Majesty's request for the mediation of Russia towards the restoration of peace between Britain and Denmark, were voted.

A conversation of some length took place as to expediency of the production of some papers respecting Portugal, and as to time for discussing those relating to the late Orders in Council.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Jan.* 27.

Copies of the late Orders in Council were presented by Lord Hawkesbury, and gave occasion to a conversation of some length, between Lords *Auckland*, *Holland*, and *Grenville*, who disapproved the measures; and Lords *Hawkesbury* and *Bathurst*, who defended them.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* announced his intention to relinquish the Bill he had proposed last Session, for the Collection of the Assessed Taxes; some of its enactments being objectionable. He afterwards presented Copies of the Orders in Council; and, in reply to some observations from Lord *H. Petty*, mentioned the intention of Ministers to apply for an Act of Indemnity on the subject of them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Jan.* 28.

The House, after a long debate, voted their Thanks to the Officers and Men employed in the Expedition to Copenhagen.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* moved the Thanks of the House to the Officers and Men engaged in the Baltic

Baltic Expedition. His Lordship urged the importance and difficulty of the service, stating that there were 14,000 regular troops in Copenhagen, and that the militia in Zealand amounted, with the regulars, to 35,000 men.

Mr. *Windham*, in a very ingenious and argumentative speech, opposed the vote, as uncalled for by the occasion.

Mr. *Tierney* concurred in the same sentiments, and denied the regular forces of the Danes at Copenhagen to have exceeded 2,700 men.

Mr. *Brand* and Sir *F. Burdett* likewise opposed the Vote; but it was carried by a majority of 100 to 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan.* 29.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 100,000 Seamen, and 30,000 Marines, for the service of the year; and 3,123,500*l.* for their wages; 3,311,000*l.* for their victualling; 5,070,000*l.* for wear, tear, and building of ships; and 521,000*l.* for Naval Ordnance.

February 1.

The *Speaker* communicated the Thanks of the House to Generals Finch, Grosvenor, and Wellesley, and to Sir H. Popham, for their services at Copenhagen; and those Officers expressed their thanks for the honour done them.

February 3.

Mr. *Ponsonby* made his promised motion, for censure on Ministers, for the recent attack on Copenhagen. In a very able speech, he reprobated their conduct on that occasion, and quoted their own declarations to prove that Denmark had 65,000 men ready to defend her neutrality against France. He urged the innocence of the Danish Government of any view hostile to this country, from the circumstance of 350 of their ships, valued at two millions rix dollars, being suffered to remain in our ports; and affirmed that Ministers had not the slightest grounds for impeaching the good faith of Denmark when they attacked her. If they knew Denmark to be hostilely inclined, why did they not dismantle her fortifications when they occupied them—But, having created an enemy, they gave him back the means for our molestation.

Mr. *Canning* combated the arguments of the preceding speaker; and contended that Denmark was hostile to this country since the defeat of the Northern Confederacy; and that such disposition was embodied by the strong compulsion of France. He alluded to the offer made by France to Sweden, to give Norway to her as the price of her neutrality, and adduced other instances of the weak and dependent state of Denmark; and concluded by justifying the policy of the enterprise on all its grounds.

Messrs. *Windham*, *Foster*, and *Whitbread* strongly protested against the conduct of Ministers on this occasion, as a gross violation of the law of nations, and of every moral and political obligation.

Lord *G. L. Gower* stated, that the unfavourable change in the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia towards this country resulted from the failure of our promised co-operation on the Continent, by which the undivided pressure of the war fell on him, and preceded the affair of Copenhagen.

Lords *Palmerston* and *Castlereagh*, and Messrs. *Morris* and *Lyttelton*, thought the documents already before the House amply justified Ministers for the measures they had adopted.

The debate was protracted to half-past six on Thursday morning, when the House divided: For Mr. Ponsonby's motion 108—against it 253—majority for Ministers 145.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 4.

Lord *Grenville* moved for a Copy of the Message of the American President to Congress on the 28th October, with a view to the better understanding of the reciprocal interests of the two countries. He was unwilling that we should add the United States to the already formidable confederacy against us. Much, however, as he was disposed to deprecate a war with America, he should never think of averting that evil by the surrender of any of the just rights of England, more especially of her maritime rights, to which she owed almost every thing. Sooner would he consent to perish in a struggle for their assertion and conservation, than think of surrendering them in order to prevent that struggle. Much better was it to fail in the endeavour to maintain them, than tamely and deliberately to surrender that, from which sprung our proudest glory, from which chiefly flowed our strength and prosperity. He should still, notwithstanding, cherish the idea that the good sense and moderation of the two countries would obviate the necessity of an appeal to arms, and that their mutual interests would point out a safer and wiser conduct to pursue.

Lord *Hawkesbury* had no objection to the production of the paper in question, and observed that Ministers, in their negotiation with America, had manifested a disposition to peace and moderation, but never would consent to sacrifice those rights on which the existence of the Empire depended.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 5.

A variety of papers from the Bank, &c. were presented; after which Mr. *Perceval* moved, that his Majesty's Orders in Council respecting Neutral Trade be referred to a Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord *H. Petty* thought Ministers bound to establish the legality or the necessity of these Orders, before they were made the ground for financial regulations. He quoted various authorities to shew that the Privy Council was subject to the general law of nations, and that it did not possess the power to exclude from our ports neutral vessels.

Mr. *Perceval* considered the Orders as legalised by the necessity which called for their adoption. He denied that they would effect real neutrals: he took a comprehensive view of the conduct of France towards the neutral city of Hamburgh, to Denmark, America, and Portugal—a conduct which rendered the measures in question indispensably necessary. He doubted their tendency to create hostility in America towards us, especially if the Legislators of that country looked at them with candour and policy. He next observed,—"I am not one of those who think that this Country could redeem any loss she might sustain by the losses of America. A loss to her would ultimately be a loss to ourselves; many mischiefs would be entailed on her by hostilities, which would certainly be felt in America; but they would be next felt by ourselves. We ought not to envy the prosperity of America, for, in fact, the prosperity of America was the prosperity of Britain. He remarked, that the late Orders in Council were founded on the same principle as the Order of the 7th of January, 1807; and therefore, that it ill became the Ministers who issued that Order to contend, that those which differed from it only by being more efficient, were violations of the law of nations, and the municipal law of the land. Their policy, he observed, consisted in the protection they afforded to our commerce, and in the inconvenience and distress the enemy must experience from their operation.

Mr. *Windham*, Dr. *Lawrence*, Sir *Arthur Pigot*, and Mr. *Eden*, joined with Lord Henry Petty in condemning the Orders in Council.

The *Master of the Rolls* coincided with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the view he had taken of those measures.

The question for a Committee was carried without a division; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed certain duties on foreign produce exported from England; and he observed, that the resolutions would be printed and laid before the House. The resolutions were then agreed to *pro forma*, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 8.

The Duke of *Norfolk* moved for a variety of papers connected with the Expedition to Copenhagen, conceiving that those already before the House were insufficient to the justification of Ministers. He thought the Navy of Denmark, in the hands of its Sovereign, would have enabled him to have maintained his neutrality against the utmost efforts of France; and further, that it would have controuled the operations of Russia, who was now left in complete dominion of the Baltic.

The Marquis *Wellesley* contended, that the necessity of the measure was in itself a complete justification. He alluded to the assemblement of a large force at Hamburgh, as meant to overawe, if not to conquer Denmark: Buonaparte, both after the battle of Friedland and at Paris, betrayed his purpose of combining the navies of Denmark and Portugal in the plan of humbling this country. Denmark he thought incompetent to its own defence, and the insufficiency of provisions in Zealand would have opposed any effectual assistance on our part. Had the Danish fleet joined that of Russia, as it unquestionably would have done, the marine of Sweden must have fallen, and a fleet of 40 sail would have thus menaced this country: the prompt and gallant energy of Ministers had prevented that calamity, and inflicted on Buonaparte the severest blow he had felt since he commenced his reign.

Lord *Hutchinson*, from local observation and correct information, thought Denmark able to defend her neutrality, and that she was determined to do so. When a French force was assembled on the Danish frontiers, he knew the Crown Prince, rather than submit to France, was resolved to evacuate Holstein, and retire into his Islands. He next adverted to the situation of the Russian and French armies previous to the battle of Friedland—the army of Benningsen, in the beginning of June, amounted only to 70,000 men, with two small corps acting in conjunction, comprising about 30,000, in all 100,000. The French had 160,000 men. After a series of sanguinary actions, the Russians crossed the Nuemen on the 14th June, with a loss of 40,000 men, having in the eleven preceding days, no less than 1848 Officers and 27 Generals either killed or wounded. His Lordship thought peace unavoidable to Russia, and he allowed the probability that her connexion with France might have tended to a rupture with this Country, but he knew, from two conversations with

with the Emperor Alexander, that the attack on Copenhagen hastened that event, his Imperial Majesty having emphatically and repeatedly declared, that he would have satisfaction for the outrage done to Denmark; that he was resolved to adhere to her, and to protect the independence of the Baltic. He had communicated these conversations to Ministers, and was surprised that his dispatches were not included in the papers which they had produced to the House.

Lord *Erskine* was sorry to see the British Government degenerate into the servile imitator of the Ruler of France; and that we, who first engaged in the war as the conservators of political morality, should become in the end its flagrant violators. He admitted to a fair extent the law of self-defence: in a case of fire, the owner of the adjoining tenement was justified to pull down his neighbour's house to prevent the flames extending to his own; but if the fire was in the Haymarket, a person living at Hyde-park-corner would hardly be warranted in pulling down all the intermediate houses, and much less so if he only heard from somebody that there was a fire there, or that some incendiary intended to kindle one. Ministers had given new names to the Danish ships as gypsies do to the children they steal.

Lord *Boringdon* defended Ministers, and imputed to Lord Hutchinson some failure of accuracy or of memory.

Lords *Harrowby*, *Limerick*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Mulgrave*, spoke on the same side, resting the justification of the measure on its obvious necessity. France had destroyed the public law of nations; and if all the nations of Europe acquiesced in that abolition, it was not to be expected that we would adhere to it to our destruction.

Lord *Hawkesbury* pointed out the facility with which a French army might pass into Zealand, by instancing, that although a strong flotilla lately lined the entire coast under an active Officer (Admiral Keats), the vessels not being a mile asunder, yet the enemy passed in boats during the night unobserved.

Lords *Moira*, *Jersey*, *St. Vincent*, *Grey*, *Darnley*, and *Sidmouth*, supported the motion, and in decided terms reprobated the conduct of Ministers.—At half-past five in the morning the House divided—Ayes present 35; Proxies 13; Total 48—Noes present 68; Proxies 37; Total 105—Majority for Ministers 57.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 10.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to the arrangements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the Bank, for the loan of three millions, without interest, until six months after the ratification of peace; for reducing the allowance made to the Bank for the management of the public debt from 450*l.* per million to 340*l.* per million; as also for the issue for the public service of 600,000*l.* unclaimed dividends and unclaimed Lottery Prizes.

Mr. *Tierney* and Mr. *Banks* objected to this mode of raising any part of the supplies: they thought, in preference, that the Bank should be charged interest for the amount of the balances of the public monies in their hands, which, estimating them at 10 millions, would amount to infinitely more than the proposed saving, and that the loan should be negotiated in the usual way.

Messrs. *Thornton*, *Huskisson*, *Giddy*, *Manning*, *Bragden*, *Biddulph*, *Croker*, *P. Carew*, and Lord *H. Petty*, lengthened the conversation on the question till 12 o'clock, when the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 11.

Viscount *Sidmouth* gave notice of a motion respecting the Danish Ships; and Lord *Grenville* moved for a Copy of the Treaty with America, not ratified by that Government.

Earl *Grey* moved for various documents tending to explain the notice of the proposals made by Austria and Russia, for effecting a peace between this Country and France. A debate of considerable length ensued, the chief interest of which arose from the observations of Lord *Hutchinson*, as to the relative strength of the French and Russian Armies. He declared, that in April last, he had advised Ministers not to send any troops to the Continent, from an entire conviction that they could do no good there.

Lord *Bathurst* called his Lordship to order, as disclosing confidential communications which took place between him and his Government; and Lords *Hawkesbury*, *Eldon*, and *Mulgrave*, spoke to the same effect.

Lord *Hutchinson* justified the line he had adopted, from the circumstance of Ministers having quoted garbled and partial passages from his dispatches, thereby misrepresenting their general tendency and purport.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* moved for an account of the produce and application of all prizes made by his Majesty's naval forces since the year 1792.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought a statement of the amount without its application sufficient; and Sir *J. Nicholl*, who highly

highly approved the grants made from this fund to the junior branches of the Royal Family, objected either to the production of accounts, or to inquiry.

Mr. Lushington thought inquiry necessary; and mentioned the following instance of what he considered a misapplication of the droits of Admiralty. An Hon. Baronet, a Member of that House, obtained leave to quit the British service; and having so done, he purchased a ship, settled at Ostend, and exchanged the vessel so procured, for another named the El Trasco. Thus provided, the Hon. Baronet sailed for India, where he loaded his ship, proceeded from thence to Dungeness, and there ran in; or, to speak more intelligibly, smuggled in a part of the cargo. After some transactions, in which Lieut. Bowen, of the Brilliant, was concerned, the ship came within the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. Proceedings were thereupon instituted, and claims were put in by the Hon. Baronet, to the amount of 100,000*l.*; and he demanded the restoration of the vessel, as being his own property. In that Court he avoided process, and absconded. Capt. Robinson, who was the captor, received nothing; but in September 1805, his Majesty, in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Long, and another Lord of the Treasury, made the Hon. Baronet a present of the sum of 25,000*l.* He presumed, that this would not be reckoned among the rewards assigned for meritorious service; it was, in truth, a reward to an Officer of the Navy, for having violated the laws of his Country.

Sir H. Popham observed, that he was not prepared for so personal an attack; but observed, that when he sailed, it was in a period of peace; and as to using a neutral flag, such adoption had arisen at a moment of irritation. He wished the Hon. Gentleman would move for all the Papers in the India House on the subject, by which he should be exculpated from the charge of smuggling.

Mr. Sheridan thought inquiry necessary, not only as to the extent and application of these droits, but to determine if such a fund ought to continue in the hands of the Crown, independent of the salutary controul of Parliament.

Sir J. Nichol explained the grant to Sir H. Popham to have been a remission of the penalty he had incurred by bringing a cargo of tea to this country, without licence from the India Company.

Sir C. Price thought the motion not sufficiently comprehensive.

Mr. Adam, *Mr. Huskisson*, and *Mr. Perceval*, were of opinion that the amount of the droits only should be produced; and that any other measure that might then appear necessary, would be resorted to; and the House concurred with them: there being on a division, Ayes 12—Noes 57.—Majority for the partial production, 23.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 30. This Gazette announces the capture of a French lugger privateer Marsouin, armed with 14 guns and 60 men, by the Isis, Capt. J. Tower.—The French cutter Succes, of 10 guns and 59 men, by the Volage, off Galita Island, Capt. Rosenhagen.—Le Cæsar French privateer of four 6-pounders, belonging to Ancona, having on-board a cargo of rice and flour on account of the French Government, bound to Corfu, by the Hazard sloop, Capt. Hony.—A number of small vessels, carrying troops to Corfu and Otranto; 300 soldiers were taken, nine vessels destroyed, and two escaped; by the Glatton.—And the Grand Argus French lugger privateer, of 4 guns, but pierced for 12, and 41 men, by the Sibylle, Capt. Upton.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 6. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Quixote Spanish privateer of 8 guns, and 99 men on board, belonging to Porto Carillo; by the Savage, Capt. Maurice.

Downing-Street, Feb. 8. Capt. Berkeley arrived yesterday morning at the Office of Visc. Castlereagh, with the following dispatch:

"My Lord, *Santa Cruz, Dec.* 27.

"Being in a state of preparation and readiness to move a sufficient force against the Danish islands in these seas, in consequence of your Lordship's dispatch of the 5th of September, no time was lost (after the arrival of his Majesty's final commands, signified to me by Lord Hawkesbury's letter of November the 3d, in your Lordship's absence, by the Fawn sloop of war, which arrived early on Tuesday morning the 15th inst. at Barbadoes) in embarking the troops at Barbadoes on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who immediately dispatched others to the islands to Leeward to take on board such as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except 100 rank and file of the 90th regiment from St. Vincent's, joined the Admiral before or soon after our arrival off the island of St. Thomas on the 21st inst. It was then thought proper to send a summons to Governor Von Scholten, in charge of

of Brig.-gen. Shipley and Capt. Fahie commanding his Majesty's ship Ethalion, to surrender the islands St. Thomas, St. John, and their Dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty, which he did the next day on terms agreed upon between him and Major Gen. Maitland and Capt. Pickmore, of his Majesty's ship Ramillies, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and hope they will meet with his Majesty's approbation. On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of 300 men of the 70th regiment, with an Officer and detachment of the Royal Artillery, at St. Thomas's, under the command of Brig. Gen. Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the Civil Government of the same until his Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the Admiral having previously sent his Majesty's ship Ethalion, with Brig.-gen. Shipley and Captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th, with a letter from the Governor, offering to surrender it to his Majesty, provided we would allow three Danish Officers to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his Excellency's military honour might not thereby be reflected on. These Officers having made their report to their Governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th, to the flag-ship, with a message, that the Governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when Major-gen. Maitland and Capt. Pickmore were again sent on shore to settle the Terms of Capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit; which being approved of by the Admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of in the name of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British Colours being hoisted. I should be ungrateful in the extreme did I not state to your Lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself, the Officers, and soldiers, to be under to Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, the Captains and Officers of the Royal Navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and I am sure much to their own inconvenience. I am convinced that had it been necessary to have called for the exertion of the sea and land forces employed upon this expedition, that they would have added another laurel to the many acquired by British valour and discipline. Copies of the two Letters of Summons, with the answers of the respective Governors, are herewith transmitted, together with a return of Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores, taken possession of, both at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz.—This dispatch will be presented to your Lordship by Capt. Berkeley of the 16th infantry, an intelligent officer, who will answer any question you may be pleased to ask him; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's notice.—Capt. Berkeley is my first Aid de Camp. HENRY BOWYER,

General and Commander of the Forces."

(*To be continued*)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. contained two Reports from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first accuses Portugal of favouring England, and deceiving France: the 2d is dated the 2d January, and is as follows:

"His Excellency recalls to the recollection of his Majesty how necessary were the active and vigilant measures which have been taken, and so well seconded, by the rapidity of the march of the French troops. Portugal only sequestered the English goods when the English were secure from that measure, which Portugal did not even affect to execute. She concerted her flight with the English; and, a little while before we received the news of it, a courier had carried to Italy, where the Emperor then was, new protestations of attachment to the common cause of the Continent. He announced the return of M. de Lema, who had not quitted Lisbon, and the arrival of the Ambassador Extraordinary, M. de Marialva, probably the dupe, as was the courier, of the bad faith of her Court. Portugal is at length delivered from the yoke of England: your Majesty occupies it with your troops—it had been left defenceless on the sea-side, and a part of the cannon on her coasts had been spiked. Thus England menaces her at present, blockades her ports, and would lay waste her shores. Spain has had fears for Cadiz—she has had fears for Ceuta—it is against that part of the world that the English appear to wish to direct their secret expeditions. They have embarked troops at Gibraltar—they have recalled from that quarter those which had been driven from the Levant, and a part of those which they had accumulated in the city. Their cruizers on the coast of Spain become more vigilant, and seem to wish to revenge upon that kingdom the reverse they have experienced in the Spanish

tish Colonies. All the peninsula deserves to fix particularly the attention of your Majesty."

Report of the Minister of War on the Measures taken by France under the present Circumstances. 6th Jan.

"Your Majesty ordered me to form the first and second Corps of Observation of the Geronde. The first of those corps, commanded by General Junot, has conquered Portugal. The head of the second is ready to follow the first, if circumstances require it. Your Majesty, whose vigilance is never at a fault, wished the Corps of Observation of the Ocean, confided to Marshal Moscey, to be in the third line. The necessity of shutting the ports of the Continent against our irreconcileable Enemy, and of having upon every point of attack considerable means, in order to profit by any fortunate circumstances which might present themselves, to carry the war to the heart of England, Ireland, and the Indies, may render the levy of the conscription of 1809 necessary. The party which rules at London has proclaimed the principle of eternal war, and the Expedition to Copenhagen has revealed its criminal intentions. Though the indignation of all Europe has been excited against England; though at no period France had such numerous armies; it is not sufficient—it is necessary that English influence should be attacked wherever it exists, till the moment in which the sight of so many dangers shall induce England to drive from her Counsels the Oligarchs who direct them, and to confide the Administration to wise men, capable of conciliating the love and interest of their country with the love and interest of the human race. A vulgar policy would have made your Majesty disarm; but such a policy would be a scourge to France, and render imperfect the great results you have prepared. Yes, Sire, your Majesty, far from diminishing your arms, ought to augment them, till England shall have acknowledged the independence of all Powers, and restored to the seas that tranquillity which your Majesty has ensured to the Continent. Undoubtedly your Majesty must suffer in requiring from your people fresh sacrifices, and in imposing new obligations on them; but you ought also to yield to the cry of all the French—"No repose till the sea be free, and a just peace shall have re-established France in the most just, the most useful, and the most necessary of her rights."

In consequence of the above Report, the Conservative Senate has placed at the disposal of Buonaparte 80,000 of the conscripts for the year 1909; viz. all youths born in the years 1789 and 1790. The grounds of this anticipation were explained by M. Regnaud, one of the Orators of State, in the following speech:

Motives of the Senatus Consultum upon the Conscription of 1809, declared by Regnaud de St. Jean D'Angely, Minister of State.

"Senators,—When your wisdom called out the Conscripts of 1808, your wishes were directed towards the Peace which signal victories had prepared—you wished to ensure new means of conquering and pacifying. The success surpassed your hopes—the flames of war are extinguished upon the Continent—a durable peace has been sworn between the two greatest Sovereigns in the world, and Europe has time to breathe. But there is a Government to which the repose of Europe is despair, to which Peace is terror, to which discord is necessity, and war hope. England has replied to the offer of a generous mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, by carrying fire and sword into the territories of his most antient ally, by professing more solemnly contempt of the rights of nations, by proclaiming more inhumanly the principle of eternal war. The indignation of all Sovereigns has replied to the injurious Manifestoes, to the cunning declarations, to the barbarous acts of the Cabinet of St. James. The predictions which the orators of his Majesty made to you a year ago in this Tribune are realized. It is, we said, 'from the bosom of the Continent, which England would set in a flame, that henceforth a terrible war shall be waged against her. It is by applying to her on all the European shores the principles she has applied in all seas, that we shall bring her back to the antient principles of the Law of Nations and of civilized states. It is by exiling her ships from all the coasts where we have soldiers and allies, that the English Ministry will be punished for the culpable refusal of giving Peace to the world.' Such, Senators, were the words we addressed to you in speaking of the Conscription of 1808, and behold a sacred and powerful league is formed to punish the English Oligarchy, defend the rights of nations, and avenge humanity. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, from the Nile to the Narva, but few points remain to the English ships where they can land, or where they are not forbidden to touch.

"But it is not sufficient to have, by a just reciprocity, pronounced against England that dreadful sentence of outlawry; she must not be permitted to be at rest in the seat of her iniquitous domination, upon any of her coasts, in any of her colonies, under any points of the globe, which are not yet interdicted to her. It is necessary that,

that, repelled from one part of the world, menaced in all others, England should know not where to direct the little military force of which she has the disposal; and that our armies, more formidable than ever, should be ready to carry into her possessions our victorious and avenging Eagles. Such, Gentlemen, are the motives which have determined his Majesty to demand a new Conscription. The levy of the preceding year has been, as you foresaw, the pledge of Continental Peace—the levy of this year will be the presage of a Maritime Peace. The pillage of the arsenal and port of Copenhagen—the emigration of the Portuguese fleet, have not yet left the Continent without ships.

"Our legions can yet reach the English Militia—Ireland may yet hope for succour against oppression—India may yet expect deliverers; and while our antient phalanxes shall march to hasten the days of justice, new legions of young warriors shall be trained to discipline and to battle, under the paternal eye of those warlike Magistrates, of those Senators Generals, who with so happy a zeal have already formed brave men to replace those whom War has snatched from the country, or who have been restored to their families. His Majesty will have a superabundance of means to realize his pacific views, or to execute his warlike projects. To the powerful armies of his faithful Allies, his Majesty will unite, for common defence and triumph, so formidable a mass, that success will not long be doubtful. So just a cause will not be vainly defended by so much force, and protected by so many powers. A league so imposing in its elements, so generous in its policy, so just in its objects, so great in its means, will at length bring back our Enemies to justice through fear, or to submission through victory."

Paris, Jan. 29.—The Senate yesterday held an extraordinary sitting. We are assured, that in this sitting an organic *Senatus Consultum* was presented, for the creation of a new grand Dignitary of the Empire, with the title of "Governor-General of the Department beyond the Alps:" his prerogatives and functions will be the same as those of the Prince Archchancellor and Grand Elector; and he will reside at Genoa.

A late *Moniteur* contains a translation of our King's Speech on the opening of the Parliament, and an abridgment of the Debates which followed in both Houses. These are accompanied by notes, in the usual tone of invective and insinuation. The comments chiefly relate to the rejected Mediation of Russia—An unqualified condemnation of the Danish Expedition—Our conduct with regard to Portugal, by which all hopes of reconciliation with France are for ever lost—Suspicions against Austria, so far as regards her pretended remonstrance against England—Threats against Sweden, in which her patriotic struggle is treated with ridicule, predicting that Alexander will soon be in possession of Stockholm—The declaration of Mr. Canning, that he did not receive his information relating to the Prussian troops from M. Jacobi, but from an English Minister, communicating the intelligence that Prussia was to be evacuated by France, without any reference to what England might or might not resolve on. Buonaparte, however, with the true spirit of perfidy, at last openly avows that he will not consent to evacuate Prussia till the conclusion of the war, if even then! This paper contains observations also on several other subjects, in which the inordinate ambition of Buonaparte is more and more evident.—To this comment are added some remarks on Lord Galloway's Speech in Parliament, and some few hints respecting our conduct at Madeira.—We scarcely need mention, that the whole of these remarks are embittered by every invective which can be suggested against the British Government.

The most remarkable of these Comments is a long note, in which it is pretended, that a peace of a few years continuance would be very advantageous to this Country, and extremely injurious to France. It is singular that Buonaparte should permit this argument to be used, at the time that he is constantly expressing a desire for Peace. The sincerity of that desire is rendered very questionable, when declarations so inconsistent with it appear in the *Moniteur*. Why does he propose to negotiate, if he expects that the effects of a pacification would be so unfavourable to him?

Kehl opposite to Strasburgh, Cassel opposite to Mayance, Wesel and Flushing, have been united to the French Empire.

It is in contemplation, in France, to plant and cultivate the Cotton-tree in the Southern provinces of that country.

Buonaparte continues to elevate and secure his family, by extending its connexions among the antient Houses of Germany. The niece of his brother-in-law, Murat, has been lately married to the Prince of Hohenzollern; and a relative of Madame Buonaparte to the Prince of Aremberg.

Among Buonaparte's recent creations of title, he has named one of his grand-daughters (Josephine) Princess of Boulogne. This is to be considered as a mark of Royal favour, conferred upon that town for the loyalty and bravery displayed by its inhabitants in their several rencontres with the

the English: perhaps too with a reference to the future services to be performed by the same inhabitants, in their co-operation with the projected expedition, which the foreign papers begin again to intimate is about to be undertaken against this country.

Buonaparte is making arrangements for the improvement of his dock-yards; there are to be 18 Companies of about 277 men each, and to be divided into sub-divisions of 18.

Napoleon has passed a decree, dated the 11th inst. for the enforcement of his decrees of Nov 23 and Dec. 17, for the confiscation of such neutral vessels entering the ports belonging to France, or occupied by her troops, as may have touched in a British port, or been visited by a British cruizer. By this decree, any of the crew or passengers on board such vessel, giving evidence of such visitation, is to be rewarded with a third part of the value of the ship and cargo. Any Custom-house Officer contravening this decree, is declared guilty of treason.

Armand Victor Le Chevalier, formerly a Chief of the Chouans, and pardoned, was tried by a Court Martial at Paris, on the 9th inst. and sentenced to suffer death, for having assembled an armed force last June, of which he constituted himself the Chief.

A man named Desnoyelles was lately fined 100 livres by one of the tribunals of Paris, for not having prevented his wife, Louisa Lecoc, abusing the credulity of the Conscripts by telling their fortunes on the cards; the poor man in vain pleaded that he had no power of controul over his wife; but the Judge silenced the plea by threatening a farther mulct for his criminal abandonment of that authority with which the laws of God and man had invested him.

HOLLAND.

The *Flushing Gazette Extraordinary* of the 17th ult. was published for the purpose of announcing the damage done at Flushing by a storm and high tide on the 15th. The following is an abstract of this distressing detail:

At one o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the tide rose over the quays, and, being driven by a violent wind, poured in torrents through all the streets of the lower town—the inundation was so rapid as to have attained a great height before it was perceived; and many had scarcely time to remove their children out of bed to a place of greater safety. In less than half an hour, the water in many places was nine feet deep, and in the lower streets more than 14; so that in some low houses the inhabitants could only save themselves on the roofs.

With how much rapidity the water advanced will appear from the following instance: in the Palingstraat, a woman was found drowned, lying half out of bed, with her youngest child in her arms; her eldest child was likewise out of bed; but, in consequence, no doubt, of the rapid rise of the water, they were all three found lifeless.

At break of day, the wind abated, and, the water decreasing with the ebb, the water left the houses on the town quay; but it still continued in the lower parts of the town, and was of considerable depth till the following day. Many persons in boats and other small vessels then conveyed some scanty supplies of provisions and water to the inhabitants in the upper stories, and on the tops of the houses.

The water on the Vineyard quay, at the magazine of provisions of the French Empire, made a great breach, through which beams of ship-timber were driven with so much violence, that they greatly damaged and endangered several houses, and entirely threw down others, causing the death of several persons. A great number of horses, and cattle, standing in the stalls of the dealers, were drowned.—This calamity was still more aggravated by a frost setting in, which rendered it necessary, so long as the frost lasted, and no rain fell, to fetch rain-water from Middleburg; what fresh water they before had having been spoiled by the salt water.

Twenty-nine persons, who lost their lives on this occasion, have been buried at the expence of the town; and subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers.

A most severe Decree has been passed in Holland; by which the Ports of that Country are ordered to be shut against vessels of every description; ships of war belonging to Holland and her Allies only excepted.—It was thus prefaced: "Considering that every European nation ought to co-operate with all its might to the triumph of the cause of the Continent, in a contest which will not be of long duration, and whose result is not doubtful—Considering that our particular duty, as well as the dearest interests of our people, command us to accede in all points to the desires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, our illustrious Brother, and even to surpass his hopes—Considering that the indemnity and relief which our Kingdom has a right to demand and expect depend entirely upon the powerful intervention of France—Considering, in fine, that however great the sacrifices hitherto made by this country may be, and however painful its situation, both under the relations of commerce and those of finance, it is

is of much greater interest to dissipate all the doubts that might exist with respect to our intentions, and to prove to Europe, in the most signal manner, our attachment, and that of our people, to the common cause; have decreed and do decree as follows," &c. &c.

The Dutch official Gazette also contains a very strong article upon the conduct which the Dutch commerce ought to pursue at present. The following are the most striking passages:—"Abandon common speculation; do not suffer yourselves to be excluded with impunity from the empire of the seas—fit out privateers to wrest the prey from the enemy, to procure provisions, become almost of the first necessity; it is in the Enemy's ships that you ought to seek for your Colonies; it is at their expence you ought to furnish your correspondents with the merchandize they want.—Recollect the courage of your ancestors; recollect that you are fellow-countrymen of Ruyter and Tromp—Must the Danes be, of the least popular nations, the only one who dares attack the English in open sea? Must History say, that the Danes were in the 19th century what the Dutch were in the 17th?—Arm, Dutchmen! Let all your ports be filled with armed vessels, ready to fall upon the enemy."

The King of Holland is in future to reside at Amsterdam.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, by a decree of the 8d inst. has ordered the rigid enforcement, throughout his states, of the measures adopted by France against the commerce of this country; as also in regard to neutrals touching at our ports, or visited by our cruizers.

Gen. Moncey, with a body of French troops, has entered Spain. An immense number of cloisters and convents are to be secularised in Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

A gentleman arrived at Plymouth, who made his escape from Lisbon, which he left the 17th of December last, states, that when the French army arrived in that city, they appeared mostly Poles, Prussians, Hanoverians, Germans, and rabble of all nations, very few Frenchmen being among them. After they had been drawn up in the square, and hoisted the French colours, the populace hissed, and shewed great contempt for their new auxiliaries, and proceeded to pelt the French with stones and other missile weapons; which the French stood for some time, and then charged in amongst them, by which attack a great number of the Portuguese lost their lives. One Portuguese, in particular, behaved with uncommon resolution; he killed five French soldiers with a scythe, before he was massacred. When Gen. Junot (who, by the bye, lives in a well-barricadoed and well-guarded palace) went with his suite to the Opera, he sat in the Prince Regent's box; upon which all the Portuguese present put on their hats, and went directly out of the Theatre, leaving Gen. Junot and his suite by themselves to hear the musick of the opera.

It clearly appears from the Decrees issued by Gen. Junot since his arrival at Lisbon, that the resentment of the inhabitants towards the invading enemy was openly manifested on their first entering the city. Assassinations are stated to have been daily committed; and military tribunals were accordingly instituted for the purpose of punishing all persons who might be found to have fire-arms in their possession, without special permission.

Another Proclamation, issued by Gen. Junot, for the sequestration of British property, has been received. According to this Ordinance, any merchant, agent, or trader, concealing English property, is to be fined in a sum equal to ten times the value of such property, and to be subjected to corporal punishment. Gen. Junot has charged the Regency with the rigid execution of these orders.

The Cardinal Patriarch at Lisbon has issued another Proclamation; in which, after exhorting the people to be reconciled to the chains of the French, he speaks in terms of blasphemous adulation of the Tyrant by whom the country is oppressed:

"Fear not, beloved children (says he); live secure in your houses and out of them; bear in mind that this army belongs to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, NAPOLEON THE GREAT, whom God has destined to *defend and protect religion, and constitute the happiness of the people.* You know it. *All the world knows it.* Confide then, with unalterable security, in *this matchless prodigy of all ages.* He will shower down on us the blessings of Peace, if you respect his determinations: the people will all be happy, *if they are worthy of such high protection!!!*"

ITALY.

A British garrison of about 250 men occupies the fort of Scylla in Calabria. The rock on which it is built presents a nearly perpendicular face to the land side, and, the avenues to it having been destroyed, the position has been rendered inaccessible. Towards the sea narrow flights of stairs, strongly defended, have been cut in the rock, and by these, regular supplies of water and provisions are received from Messina.

Two English Couriers are reported to have been murdered on their routes from Syracuse to Palermo.

A Russian vessel from Brindes in Italy, with

with corn, for Civita Vecchia, was lately taken by a British cruizer, who put eight seamen on board, and ordered her to Malta. The Russian master however, going below, secretly bored a hole in the bottom, through which the water rushed so rapidly, that the English were obliged to abandon their prize, and, with their prisoners, take to a small boat—they were shortly after picked up by an Austrian vessel, which landed them at Ragusa, where the luckless captors were consigned to a prison.

TUSCANY DELIVERED UP TO BUONAPARTE.

From an article in the Dutch papers, our readers will see with what ease and facility Buonaparte gives and takes away Kingdoms. They will likewise notice the *subtilé* of the Queen of Etruria, who so graciously surrenders her Crown and dignity to the little great Man.

Florence, Dec. 10.—In pursuance of a Convention between their Majesties, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Spain, Tuscany has been ceded to his Imperial Majesty; and yesterday evening the Queen (to whom other States are to be assigned) departed hence with a train of between 40 and 50 carriages, containing baggage and private property; after which, the Etrurians were discharged from their oaths of allegiance, and the Government declared to be dissolved, by the following Proclamation:

"Charles Louis, Infant of Spain, King of Etruria, &c. and on the part of his Majesty, her Majesty Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, Queen Regent of Etruria.

"Whereas his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has informed us, that, by virtue of a treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty, other states are appointed for us in exchange for the kingdom of Etruria, ceded to the most illustrious Emperor by the aforesaid treaty; we consider our reign in Etruria as dissolved from this day, and hence discharge the Etrurian nation from every oath of allegiance towards our Royal Person.

"Yet we cannot separate from subjects so dearly beloved, without publicly assuring them of our entire gratitude, and of the memory which we shall at all times retain of the faithful attachment which they have displayed during the time of our Government.

"Yet if there is a thought which can diminish our affliction at such a seperation, it is this, that the kingdom of Etruria, that so obedient a nation, becomes subject to the happy government of a Monarch who is adorned with the most heroic virtues, among which the constant care is pre-eminent with which he labours to assure the prosperity of the people under his authority. MARIA LOUISA.

Given the 10th of December, 1807."

SWITZERLAND.

The Landaman of Switzerland has addressed observations to the different Governments of the Cantons, on the necessity of giving force to the Decrees issued by France against the commerce of England.

GERMANY.

Prince John of Lichtenstein gave a Grand Fête to the Emperor of Austria on his marriage, at which there were 600 covers.

The States of Hungary have voted to the Emperor a 6th of their revenues, from their real estates, and a 100th part of their personal property; they have also voted 12,000 recruits.

In Suabia, 69,328 persons have been vaccinated with the happiest effect.

The late Elector of Treves, it is said, is to be appointed Archbishop of the kingdom of Bavaria.

The situation of Hanover is becoming every day more distressing, on account of the oppression of the enemy. A new forced loan, to the amount of nine millions of francs, is immediately to be raised there; which, in case of refusal on the part of the inhabitants, "is to be levied by the most rigorous means of exaction."

PRUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA AGAINST ENGLAND.

"The King being obliged, by the 27th article of the Treaty of the Peace of Tilsit, concluded on the 9th July, 1807, to shut, without exception, the Prussian ports and states against the trade and navigation of England, as long as the war lasted between England and France, his Majesty has not hesitated to take progressively the most appropriate measures to fulfil his engagements.—In directing these measures, his Majesty did not dissemble the prejudice and loss which would result to the commerce of his dominions in general, and that of his subjects, who, by a long series of misfortunes, have acquired new rights to his paternal solicitude and benevolence; but his Majesty yielded to the consolatory hope, that the mediation offered by Russia to England, by accelerating the return of a definitive Peace between Great Britain and France, would soon bring about an order of things more congenial to the particular interests of each power.—The King has been deceived in his just expectation; the events that have taken place since, and which are too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate them, far from bringing the so much desired period of general peace nearer, have only placed it at a greater distance.—All communication is broken off between Russia and England. The Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor

peror of all the Russias, published on the 26th October, proves that there is no longer any relation between those two Powers. His Prussian Majesty, intimately connected by all his relations with the cause and system of the continental neighbouring and friendly Powers, has no other rules of conduct than his duties, founded upon the interests of his States, and the obligation contracted by a solemn Treaty.—Conformably to these principles, his Majesty, setting aside those considerations which he had hitherto respected, in the vain hope for a speedy general pacification; and having refused, since the mission of Lord Hutchinson, to receive at his Court any English Diplomatic Agent, has just ordered his Legation at London to quit England as soon as possible, and return to the Continent. — His Majesty the King of Prussia, in making known the resolutions which his engagement and the interest of his Monarchy impose upon him as a duty, declares by these presents, that, till the restoration of a definitive Peace between the two Belligerent Powers, there shall be no relation between Prussia and England.

FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Memel, Dec. 1, 1807.

An article from Hamburgh says, "the King of Prussia is arrived at Kouingsberg, from Memel. He appears ashamed to go to Berlin. His misfortunes have rendered him an object of pity."

SWEDEN.

The magnanimous King of Sweden, having rejected with indignation all the overtures which have lately been made to him by the humiliated Monarch of Russia, and the *Frenchified* Prince of Denmark, and returned as his final answer, that he was determined, at the risk of incurring the resentment of both those Powers, to continue his alliance with Great Britain; the Emperor Alexander, in obedience to the commands of Buonaparte, has DECLARED WAR AGAINST SWEDEN, and thus added another record of his subserviency to the views of the Tyrant of the Continent. A Russian army has already entered Swedish Finland. The force employed in this enterprize originally consisted of 50,000 men; but the difficulty of procuring provisions occasioned it to be reduced to 35,000. It is probable, however, that at a more favourable season the Russians will advance in far greater force; but if that gallant spirit which has animated the Swedes in every period of their history be not extinct, a formidable and successful stand may be made against the invading force. The Swedish army in Finland amounts to 25,000 men, and the Militia, we believe, may be rendered effective to nearly the same number. The nature of the country is besides most favourable to a defensive system of warfare; abounding as it does in fortresses, defiles, and all those natural obstacles which render tactics of little comparative advantage, and place a bold and hardy peasantry almost on a level with disciplined troops.

We understand, that a Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance has been concluded with Sweden; by which this Country has agreed to furnish his Swedish Majesty with such succours as will, we trust, enable him to sustain the dignified and independent attitude that he has assumed.

By this Treaty, the Island of Martrand, near Gottenburgh, is to be surrendered to the English, as a depôt for the naval and military force to be employed in the Baltic; it possesses an excellent harbour, and from its strength is termed the Gibraltar of Sweden. It will be further important, as commanding the entrance of the Cattegate.

The assistance which his Swedish Majesty has stated to be necessary, to enable him to contend with the powerful combination which has been formed against him, consists,

1st, Of Sixteen Sail of the Line,

2d, Twenty Thousand British Troops, with which a corps of 15,000 select Swedish Troops are to act.

3d, A Subsidy of 100,000*l.* per month, during the continuance of the war.

Every man in Sweden capable of bearing arms, between the age of 16 and 60, is to be called into active service.—A spirit of enthusiasm has burst through the country; and all considerations of the dangers and privations of war are lost in anticipations of the glory and advantages of its result, so far at least as refers to the invasion of the Russians.

The Swedes are forming magazines of bread, forage, &c. at Helsingburgh and other parts of Scania; where it is understood the British army is to be stationed, to oppose an expected invasion of the French and Dutch from Zealand.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Petersburg announce the arrival of Caulincourt, the new French Ambassador, in that city, accompanied by a guard of honour, which had been sent to meet him, and amid the plaudits of a few wretched people, who were, perhaps, hired for that purpose. On the same day he was introduced to the Emperor Alexander, by whom he was most graciously received. By the respectable part of the inhabitants the honours paid to Caulincourt were viewed with sullen silence; but the reflections which have since been unreservedly made throughout Petersburg are such as must be far from pleasing to the Emperor, for they are in direct hostility to what is termed "the new order

of things."—The same letters corroborate former accounts relative to a demand made by Buonaparte to receive in marriage a sister of the Emperor of Russia, who is not a little embarrassed between the danger of refusing, and the shame of acceding to, such a proposal.—We do not, however, credit the report.

Private letters from Petersburg state, that the antient Nobility still continue their aversion to the new system of Russian politics; and that the Liquidation Commissioners had requested that two *English* Merchants should be added to their number, which request had been complied with by the Emperor.

According to the last return made by the Russian Ministry, the Russian navy consists of 43 sail of the line, 34 frigates, 39 cutters, brigs, &c. and 221 smaller vessels. Of this force, 20 ships of the line and 4 frigates were in the Black Sea, and besides them, 11 line of battle ships in other seas.

The capture of a Russian vessel in the Adriatic (having on board several Members of the late Government of the Ionian Republic) by one of our cruizers, and their being sent as prisoners of war to Malta, is stated to have determined the Emperor Alexander to consider the British subjects resident in Russia, as hostages for their safety and release; and to have induced an order for suspending all passports. The following is an extract of a Letter from an English merchant on the subject.

"*Petersburg*, 12*th* (24*th*) *Jan.*

"It is stated that no further passports will henceforth be granted to English subjects; of course we consider ourselves now as prisoners of war."

ASIA.

The report of a formidable expedition, with Persian concurrence and aid, being about to proceed against the English possessions in India, is repeated in accounts from Moscow.

Several French Officers who served with M. de Bussy, in India, have arrived at Astracan on the Caspian sea.

AMERICA.

New-York Papers to the 7th, and Boston to the 12th of January, bring an account of the arrival of Mr. Rose at Norfolk, in Virginia. A letter from Washington states, that Mr. Rose, being anxious not to violate the President's Proclamation, relative to the entrance of British ships of war into the waters of the United States, applied to Commodore Decatur, to know whether the Statira was included in the prohibition. The Commodore referred to the Collector of the Customs, who was absent, and this occasioned some delay. In the mean time Mr. Rose, with becoming spirit, declared that he would not set a foot on shore until he was satisfied that he should be received with due respect and hospitality. The British Consul, Mr. Hamilton, then sent an express to Mr. Erskine, at Washington, who applied to the American Executive, and an express was immediately forwarded to Norfolk, to remove all difficulties, and to request that Mr. Rose would repair to the seat of the Government. He was expected at Washington by the 8th or 9th of January.

The American Papers state, on the authority of a letter from Charleston, a report, that Spain has ceded the Floridas to France.

A curious proceeding has taken place in the House of Representatives: Mr. Randolph has accused General Wilkinson of being in the pay of the Spanish Government, and has produced documents in proof of that charge. The consideration of the subject was postponed to the 4th of January; we have not yet received the proceedings of Congress on that day. The President has informed the Congress by a Message, that the Indians, who had assembled in the neighbourhood of Detroit, have returned to their respective territories. Washington is found inconvenient for public business; and it is reported that Philadelphia is again to become the seat of the American Government.

One of the Documents alluded to above, produced by Mr. Randolph against Wilkinson, is as follows:

TRANSLATION.

In the galley the Victoria, Bernardo Molina, Patron, there have been sent to Don Vincent Folch nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars; which sum, without making the least use of it, you will hold at my disposal, to deliver it at the moment that an order may be presented to you by the American General, Don James Wilkinson. God preserve you many years.

New Orleans, 20*th Jan.* 1796.

The Baron de Carondelet.

To Senor Don Thomas Portel.

I certify that the foregoing is a copy of its original, to which I refer.

(Signed) Thomas Portel.

New Madrid, 27*th June*, 1796.

General Wilkinson has, in consequence, challenged Mr. Randolph; but the latter refused to answer the summons, till General Wilkinson, by clearing his character, should bring himself upon a level with him. Several angry letters have passed between the parties.

According to the late accounts from the United States, we learn that they have now in their service 16 Captains, 9 Masters Commandant, 52 Lieutenants, 17 Surgeons, 15 Surgeons Mates, 3 Chaplains,

lains, 22 Sailing Masters, 150 Midshipmen, 19 Pursers, 13 Boatswains, 6 Gunners, 6 Carpenters, 5 Sail-makers, 170 Petty Officers, and 1580 Seamen.—Marines: 3 Captains, 14 First Lieutenants, 8 Second Lieutenants, 30 Serjeants, 39 Musicians, 653 rank and file.

Buonaparte is reported to have demanded from the American Government a sum equal to the duty received on the imports into America of produce from St. Domingo, since it became independent.

Official details of the actions at Buenos Ayres have been published in the Madrid Court Gazette. Liniers asserts, that the English army lost 4000 men in the first attack. It is also stated, that General Whitelocke made him a present of a sword, as an acknowledgment for the humanity shewn by the Spanish Commander to the English prisoners and the wounded. In return, General Liniers presented some valuable minerals, and other curiosities, to General Whitelocke.

A letter from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, dated the 12th Nov. says, "Thursday last was the darkest day ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant here; the uncommon darkness occasioned by the eclipse of the sun in June 1806 being nothing in comparison to it. The Court, which was at the time sitting, and people generally, were obliged to burn candles at mid-day for two hours, during which this awful obscuration lasted. The fowls went to roost, and every thing had the appearance of night. The cause of this phænomenon has not been discovered: the morning had been foggy, and the atmosphere cloudy.

In the month of September a dreadful gale of wind was felt in the Bay of Mexico. At Campeachy, fifty houses were destroyed, and about fifty vessels lost. The tide rose to such a height as to drive some of the vessels three miles into the interior. About twelve vessels were lost at Vera Cruz; most of the crews perished.

Government has received advices from Botany Bay, dated the 18th of March; which state, that a plot to overturn the Government had been discovered to have been entered into by Dwyer, Byrne, and others, who had been transported from Ireland for political offences. One of the instructions given by them to the slaves or servants who were concerned in the conspiracy was, that each, upon the breaking out of the insurrection, should murder his master.

The Sydney Gazette gives sad details of losses occasioned at Botany Bay by flood; whereby corn, stock, and buildings, were destroyed, to the value of 35,000*l.*

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Feb. 11. The snow storm of this night was the severest experienced for a length of time. The accounts received from various parts of the interior are very distressing. Many persons have lost their lives, some of whom were frozen to death, and others killed by carriages upsetting. The fall of snow was particularly heavy upon the North Road; in many parts it drifted from forty to fifty feet deep. In every direction it was found necessary to put an additional number of horses to the coaches, but in few instances only was the difficulty thus overcome. In the vicinity of *Biggleswade*, the Newcastle, and several other Mail-Coaches, were completely buried in the snow; and it was only by the greatest labour and exertions that the passengers were rescued from their perilous situation. In other places the mails were taken out, and forwarded on horseback; but even this mode of conveyance was interrupted in some cases. Several horses were killed, either by falls or excessive fatigue. The damage done at sea, we fear, has been very considerable, particularly on the North and Eastern coasts. Along the Kentish coast a great many vessels have been driven on shore.

Our Letters from the coast were filled with accounts of the damage occasioned by the storm.

"*Ryde, Isle of Wight, Feb.* 12.—Three vessels are sunk and four on shore off this place.—Among the latter is the Little Jane, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

"*Deal, Friday Evening.*—This morning very suddenly about eight o'clock, a tremendous gale of wind sprung up from the N. E. which has forced almost every merchant vessel in the Downs to cut their cables and run down channel (I suppose not less than 150 sail); two are lying entirely dismasted, and one, it is feared, from the things that have been washing by, has foundered."

Another Letter, same date.—"This morning, about seven o'clock, the wind shifted suddenly round, and blew a violent gale of wind from the N. N. E. and still continues.—The Humber armed ship, Avenger, Mutine, and Eclair sloops, Resolute, Flamer, Bold, Wrangler, and Virago gunbrigs, have been obliged to leave their anchors and run to leeward, as did also the Ranger naval transport, and a large number of the outward-bound merchant vessels; two vessels were totally dismasted at their anchors, and are still riding in the Downs. I am informed, a ves-

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sel run on shore on Sandwich Flats, which immediately went to pieces, and it is feared the crew are lost; the snow at the time was so very thick, it was impossible to discern any thing, and is so still. The water in the lower street was as great as during the gale about a month ago; and if it continues till the next high water, it is impossible for any one to foretell the event; the damage will be beyond conception. It blows full as hard as the dreadful gale of the 18th of last February, when so many ships were lost."

"*Dover, Friday Evening*,—This morning, about seven o'clock, the wind blew a hurricane, with thick snow. Several vessels between the snow showers were seen to go past with loss of their anchors and cables. Between two and three o'clock, an East Indiaman was seen going past, and shortly after another, with loss of main-top-mast and other damage; one of our boats went out to their assistance. Several pieces of timber and wreck continue to go past."

Margate, Friday Evening, Three o'Clock.—"It is with extreme concern I have to inform you of another tremendous gale of wind which came on this morning about six o'clock (then low water) at N. N. E.; a great many vessels being in these Roads, a heavy sea soon made, and shortly after the Lord Keith cutter came on shore, and now lies close up to little Westbrook Cottage. The Governor, Deane, one of the Margate corn boys, soon after broke from her moorings, and drove on shore in Margate bay, where she now lies above high-water mark, on a common tide. The Maida, of Bristol, which was on shore in the last gale of the 15th ult. laden with oats, from Cork to London, broke from her moorings and now lies drifted out the harbour, but her stern hawser still holds. A very large brig, with a figure head, ascertained to be one of his Majesty's gun-brigs, drove so near the rocks above the town, that it was every minute expected she would be on shore. About ten o'clock she cut away her mainmast, by which the foretop-mast went, and she rode easier, but in the very trough of a heavy sea; it is however feared she must still go on shore, as there is not expected to be water for her on the ebb tide.

"A schooner-rigged vessel is just gone on shore in Marsh Bay, about half a mile above the town; her main-mast gone, and up at high water mark. I hear she is bilged; crew saved. Cannot learn her name, but one of our Margate boats boarded her last eve, and says she is from the Coast of Africa for London.

"A ship just discovered between the snow squalls, with her main and mizen-mast gone; another near her, a mere hulk, except part of the bowsprit; however I observe there are many yet ride safe, although several above Birchington have drifted very near the shore."

Another Letter, same date.—All this day it has blown a gale of wind from the N. W. The schooner Lucy and Alder, Capt. Cummings, from the coast of Africa for London, was driven on shore in Marsh Bay; her cargo is expected to be saved.—A brig with yellow sides, in ballast, was driven on shore in Kingsgate Bay. A gun-brig is riding close in shore, with her main-mast gone, and it is feared she will strike at low water.—A ship, supposed to be an American, is riding in Westgate Bay, with only her foremast standing; another vessel is also lying there, entirely dismasted. The Cecilia, Capt. Monk, from St. Michael's for London, that went on shore near this place yesterday, is got off, and is now safe in the harbour.

The accounts from *Bury* and *Newmarket*, respecting the fall of the snow, and its consequences, are of the most extraordinary kind; in the open lands the depth of the snow was tremendous: two shepherds were found dead on Newmarket Heath, and many other persons are supposed to have perished. At *Bury* there was a County Ball, on Thursday, where all the company from the neighbourhood were detained till Sunday and Monday; they, however, contrived to keep themselves not only alive, but merry, during the time, having a public ordinary daily at the Angel Inn, and successive Balls every evening, with but little ceremony about *change of apparel*, and even under a short allowance of *clean linen!* Some Cantabs were likewise of the party, with their tandems, &c.; the loss of a *term* was apprehended by some of them.—The fall of snow in *Stamford* produced similar consequences to those which occurred at Bury on Thursday, being the night of a Ball and Assembly. All the respectable families of the neighbourhood that attended, were completely weather-bound, and obliged to take up their residence at the inns, until the opening of the roads permitted them, on Saturday or Sunday, to leave the town.

The Industry, of Chester, John Simpson, Master, bound to Dublin, with coals, having met with contrary winds, came on the Wild Roads; and afterwards, a gale of wind coming on, he was obliged to slip his cable, and run up to Parkgate. On Thursday following, Simpson took his boat, with three men and a boy, to recover the anchor and cable, but was prevented by the severity of the evening; and on their return, they were unable to find their way with the boat, and agreed to walk over the sands, with a view of getting to Flint; but unfortunately were prevented by the deep waters, and were obliged

obliged to return towards Parkgate, in order to find the boat again; when one of the men and the boy were taken ill, and the other men carried them on their backs; not long after, the boy expired, and the man being nearly dead, they were obliged to leave them both on the sands; and with great difficulty the Captain and two men got to the boat, and were picked up the next morning, nearly lifeless, by the Flint ferry-boat.

Among other accidents which occurred from the late inundation on the *Norfolk* coast, one Gentleman Farmer, besides having upwards of two hundred acres laid under water, lost thirty-five fine sheep of the Leicestershire breed; the Norfolks swam like dogs, some nearly a quarter of a mile, and were saved.

Extraordinary instance of Resuscitation, by Mr. SHAW, surgeon, at *Halifax*, on the 11th instant, which was the coldest night experienced this winter.—An industrious man returning home to his numerous family near King's Cross, suddenly became insensible, *and sunk to the earth*, apparently a lifeless corpse. About *two* in the morning, the above Gentleman, with his servant, passing on a *professional call*, observed him lying by the road-side; they conveyed the body to the nearest house; *no signs of life, however, were visible.* Mr. SHAW employed the usual methods; but it was not till after *several hours* that *signs of returning life* appeared. We are happy to say, that the unfortunate sufferer is in a fair way of complete recovery.

Feb. 13. In the evening a fire broke out in the workshop of Messrs. Gould and Crippse, cabinet-makers, at *Petworth*. Adjoining the premises was a yard, containing a quantity of timber, waggons, carts, and a supply of wheel-barrows, &c. for Government service, which, with the building, were nearly all consumed. The house and furniture of Mr. Cheeseman was also destroyed.

Feb. 19. A piece of wreck was driven on shore near Margate. There were, when it was first observed, six seamen upon it; but, within one hundred yards of the shore, a heavy sea upset them, and they all perished. The spectators on shore could not afford them any aid.—Two luggers belonging to that place, in standing out of the harbour in the evening, for the purpose of answering signals of distress, ran foul of each other, by means of which one of them sunk, and two of the crew were drowned.—The remains of the Pier at that place present a most mournful spectacle; that which once afforded security and protection to the town, encouraged its commercial interests, and was regarded as one of its brightest ornaments, is now reduced to a pile of ruins.

Berwick, Feb. 20. In consequence of the heavy fall of snow on the morning of the 12th inst. accompanied by a tremendous gale of wind from the North-East, the daily post from London, which usually arrives by 8 in the morning, did not make its appearance till 2 in the afternoon; and, owing to another fall on the same night, the next day's post did not arrive till 6 in the evening. During the gale the signal-post blew down; it snapped off about 4 feet from the ground. A large collier was wrecked on the West Rocks, the crew consisted of nine persons, six of whom perished! the remaining three (including the Captain) were saved by a small vessel belonging to this place, in the following miraculous manner: the Captain was taken off the foretop (the only mast remaining) just before dark, on the evening of the 12th; but, owing to the night then coming on, and the wind increasing, it was totally impossible to give any immediate aid to the other two poor fellows, who continued on the wreck till day-light the next morning, when the same boat went to their assistance, and I am happy to say, succeeded in extricating them from their dreadful situation, after having been on the wreck about *twenty hours without any sustenance.* Several other vessels came on shore, but which are since all off. Such is the damage occasioned by the gale here, but what must it have been at sea? R. R. B.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Several persons applied to Alderman Smith, the sitting Magistrate at Guildhall, to know how to act, as the lawful copper coin of the kingdom had been refused. They produced half-pence of George the First, Second, and Third, from the mint, which had been rejected, on the ground that they were not the new coinage. The City Solicitor, Mr. Newman, declared it to be his opinion, "That persons refusing to take the lawful coin of his Majesty, as specified in his Proclamation, were liable to an information, and, of course, would be proceeded against by the Solicitor of the Mint."

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Several houses in Prince's-street, Prince's-court, and Angel-court, Westminster, were destroyed by a fire which was discovered in a deserted house. An old woman had her leg broken by the falling of some of the ruins; but we have not heard of any lives being lost.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

This morning, about six o' clock, a fire broke out in Castle-street, Leicester-fields, at the house of Miss Pickman, who kept a Lace-shop near Bear-street, which raged with

with such ungovernable fury, that in about two hours three large houses were completely burned to the ground, and three houses adjoining so much damaged as to be rendered uninhabitable. When the fire broke out, the inhabitants, being fast asleep, did not hear the knocking, which was repeated for some time at the door. At length a pannel was burst in, and it was seen that the counter and shelves behind it were all in a blaze. The admission of air fanned the flame, and every part of the house was quickly on fire. There was but a lath and plaster wall between that and the house of Mr. Blewett, who kept a cook's shop next door; and the two houses in a short time exhibited but one body of fire in the lower part of both. Miss Pickman, her servant, a gentleman who lodged in the house, and the niece of Miss Pickman, a fine young girl, who acted as shop-woman to the aunt, were awakened, but had no time either to save any of the property, or to dress themselves. The lady of the house went out of the one-pair-of-stairs window on the leads over the shop. By her hesitation as to which way she should turn, the gentleman who followed had time to recollect that he had forgot a little box, which contained something valuable; he returned to his apartments, and brought it out. The servant-maid then followed; she lowered herself down by a lamp-iron into the street unhurt, while Miss Pickman and her lodger got into the window of Mr. Ball, the musick-seller. The shop-woman, Miss Pickman's niece, ran, as in a bewildered state, up to the three-pair-of-stairs floor. The neighbours on the opposite side called to her to go down to the first floor, and get out on the leads: she appeared to have been momentarily deprived of her reason, and, when some stupid people in the street, without taking the precaution of holding a blanket or any thing to receive her, told her to jump out, or she would be burnt, she did so, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mrs. Blewett, of the next house, with her infant, were for some time missed; but it was afterwards found that they escaped safely, through a dormant window, over the top of the house, into another that was not on fire. Some say, the people in the street called out to the girl above-mentioned, to *jump up*, instead of *jump out*, alluding to a small parapet which it was necessary to ascend, in order to get upon a neighbouring house which was not on fire. It is supposed this unfortunate young woman mistook the expression *jump up*, for *jump out*.

Wednesday, February 10.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Hector Campbell was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and a fine of 50*l.* for a libel on the College of Physicians.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Shortly after Lady Clare retired to her bedchamber at night, a large stack of chimnies above it was blown down, and forced in part of the roof and the ceiling of her Ladyship's bed-room; when near a ton of bricks, together with the ceiling, fell in, and literally buried her. In this perilous situation she remained till after four o'clock, when she was released by her domesticks. The whole of the back roof, together with the skylight of her Ladyship's back drawing-room, are completely demolished. We are happy to add, that her Ladyship did not sustain any material injury, and was able next day to receive the visits of her friends.

Friday, Feb. 12.

The Chancellor heard Counsel at length on the subject of the Opera House.—He observed, that it was madness for the parties to bring their concerns into that Court, and that his interference would probably involve them in ruin.

Friday, Feb. 19.

A cause was tried, Roselli *v.* Le Cainea. The plaintiff and defendant were both of the Italian Opera; plaintiff had been employed by the defendant to sing three nights at a Concert; plaintiff demanded thirty guineas; defendant thought it too much, and paid fifteen guineas into Court. It was attempted to be proved, that the plaintiff was a chorus-singer only; and Signor Naldi, on being asked whether chorus-singers were not well paid at five guineas a night, replied, "that if an Angel was to come down from Heaven to sing in a chorus, he would not be worth that sum." Signor Siboni and many other musical people were called, who thought five guineas a night quite sufficient for any assistance the plaintiff could afford to a concert. Siboni went so far as to say, that he would rather give five guineas to keep him away, than to purchase his exertions. The Judge left the Jury to decide this *important* question, who found a verdict for the plaintiff to the full amount of his demand, namely, Thirty Guineas.

Saturday, February 27.

The Princess Elizabeth is about to establish a fund for the portioning of young women of virtuous characters, inhabitants of Windsor, in marriage. The portion to each is to be ten pounds; and the subscription is countenanced by the other Princesses, and many persons of rank and consequence.

The following is a copy of an interesting communication transmitted from the Transport-office, in reply to all applications now made by French Officers, prisoners of war in Britain, for passports to enable them to return to France:

"*Transport-*

"*Transport-office.*

"Sir, The Commissioners for his Majesty's Transport Service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war, have received your letter of the and in return, I am directed to acquaint you, that it is the determination of his Majesty's Government not to allow any more French Officers to go from this country to France, until the French Government shall make some return for the very great number of French Officers already sent, or shall agree to a cartel of exchange upon the fair principle of man for man, and rank for rank, according to the usual plan of civilized nations, and as repeatedly proposed by the Commissioners, without effect. I am, however, to acquaint you, that if the French Government will send over to this country a British prisoner of equal rank to effect your exchange, or will officially certify to the Commissioners, that upon your arrival in France such British prisoner shall be released, orders will immediately, on the receipt of such certificate, be given for your liberation.

"You will under these circumstances clearly perceive, that your detention here is entirely owing to your own Government, to which any application you may think proper to make on the subject will of course be duly forwarded.

"As it is probable, that you may not be sufficiently acquainted with the English language to understand perfectly this letter, a translation of it into French is given on the other side hereof. I am, &c."

(Signed by the Secretary.)

A premium is to be offered by the "Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," to the person, who by distillation from an wholesome material shall, within a given time, produce a spirit that comes nearest to French Brandy.

LIST OF SHERIFFS PRICKED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire—Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, Esq.
Berkshire—William Congreve, of Aldermaston, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—Richard Dayrell, of Sillingstone, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon—Sir H. Peyton, of Emneth, Bart.
Cheshire—Chas. Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwich-park, Esq.
Cumberland—Thomas Irvin, of Justice Town, Esq.
Derbyshire—Postponed.
Devonshire—Sir H. Carew, of Haccombe, Bart.
Dorsetshire—Nicholas Charles Daniel, of Upway, Esq.
Essex—John Coggan, of Wanstead, Esq.
Gloucestershire—Sir Thomas Crawley Boweg, of Flaxley Abbey, Bart.
Herefordshire—Samuel Peploe, of Garstone, Esq.
Hertfordshire—James Smith, of Ashlyn's-hill, Esq.
Kent—Charles Milner, of Preston-park, Esq.
Leicestershire—John Finch Simpson, of Laund Abbey, Esq.
Lincolnshire—The Hon. W. Beauclerc, of Radbourne.
Monmouthshire—William Morgan, of Mainhilad, Esq.
Norfolk—John Thornton Mott, of Barmingham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—George Fleet Evans, of Saxton, Esq.
Northumberland—Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.
Oxfordshire—The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Eusham-hall.
Rutlandshire—Thomas Bryan, of Stoke, Esq.
Shropshire—Ralph Browne Wyld Browne, of Caughley, Esq.
Somersetshire—Charles Hemeys Tynte, of Halswell, Esq.
Staffordshire—Postponed.
County of Southampton—George Hanbury Michell, of Titchfield-lodge, Esq.
Suffolk—John Vernon, of Nacton, Esq.
Surrey—James Mangles, of Woodbridge, Esq.
Sussex—William Stanford, of Reston, Esq.
Warwickshire—Postponed.
Wiltshire—John Holton, of Grittleton, Esq.
Worcestershire—Sir John Packington, of Westwood, Esq.
Yorkshire—William Joseph Dennison, of Ayton.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—Morgan Price Lloyd, of Glansevin, Esq.
Pembroke—John Henslergh Allen, of Carselty, Esq.
Cardigan—Morgan Jones, of Panthyrlis, Esq.
Glamorgan—Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffryn.
Brecon—Postponed.
Radnor—Thomas Thomas, of Peakerrig, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Lewis Price Edwards, of Tolgarth, Esq.
Carnarvonshire—Robert Thomas Carreg, of Carreg, Esq.
Anglesey—Edward Jones, of Cromlech, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.
Denbighshire—Richard Henry Kenrick, of Nanldwydd, Esq.
Flintshire—Thomas Lloyd, of Trebierdd, Esq.

BIRTH.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. AT Amptoq, Suffolk, Lady Charles Fitzroy, a daughter.

27. The wife of John Church, eſq. of Henrietta-ſtreet, Dublin, a daughter.

28. At Clifton, the wife of Aylmer Haly, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Thomas Parr, eſq. of Haly, a ſon and heir.

30. At Norwich, the wife of Horatio Beevor, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's Service, a daughter.

At his houſe at Chelſea, the wife of the Rev. John Ruſh, a ſon.

The wife of William Hutton, eſq. of Gate Burton, co. Lincoln, a ſon.

Feb. 1. At his ſeat, at Rolleſton, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir Oſwald Moſley, bart. M. P. a daughter.

2. At his ſeat, at Bellevue, near Southampton, the wife of Joſiah Jackſon, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

3. At Lady Frances Harpur's, the wife of William Jenney, eſq. a daughter.

4. In St. James's-place, the Counteſs of Loudon and Moira, a ſon and heir.

5. At Norwich, the lady of the Hon. George Herbert, a daughter.

6. At Witchingham parſonage, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, a ſon.

7. The wife of Thomas-Reeve Thornton, eſq. of Brock-hall, co. Northampton, a ſon, who died in a few hours.

At Bath, the wife of Alexander Hume, eſq. a daughter.

9. At Hamſtead-hall, co. Stafford, the wife of Wyrley Birch, eſq. a daughter.

10. At Lark-hall, near Bath, the wife of F. J Guyenette, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of Thomas Liſter, eſq. of Armitage park, a daughter.

14. At Reigate, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Barnes, a daughter.

16. In Portman-ſquare, the lady of Sir W. Blackett, bart. a ſon.

18. At Lambeth palace, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Percy, a daughter.

20. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Col. Gore Langton, a daughter.

At Alderley-park, co. Salop, the ſeat of Sir John-Thomas Stanley, bart. the Hon. Lady Stanley, a ſon.

23. In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Viſcounteſs Morpeth, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. AT Attenborough, Notts, the Rev. H. J. Maddock, fellow of Magdalen coll. Camb. to Miſs Cath. Harvey.

William-Sturges Bourne, eſq. M. P. and one of the Lords of the Treaſury, to Anne, third daughter of Oldfield Bowles, eſq. of North Aſton, co. Oxford.

3. At Padiham, co. Lancaſter, Joſeph Wood, eſq. captain in the 32d Foot, and nephew of Sir Richard Heron, bart. to Maria-Eleanora, eldeſt daugh. of the Rev. John Adamſon, of St. Leonard's Mount.

4. Rev. G. F. Heming, of Chicheſter, to Miſs A. M. Payne, daughter of Edward P. eſq. of Warren-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

5. John Lawſon, eſq. of Cairnmuir, W. S. to Miſs Iſabella Robertſon, daughter of the late William R. eſq. one of the keepers of the Records in Scotland.

9. In the chapel of the Tower of London, Thomas Ferrers, eſq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Miſs C. Slater, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. of Keynſham.

Richard Dallet, jun. eſq. nephew of Richard D. eſq. of Merton-hall, Surrey, to Mary, youngeſt daughter of Richard Sparks, eſq. of Worniſh, near Guildford.

At Mr. Rigby's houſe, in Groſvenor-ſtreet, Horace Beckford, eſq. only ſon of Peter B. eſq. of Stapleton, Dorſet, to Miſs Rigby, only daughter of Lieut.-col. R. of Miſtley-hall, Eſſex.

At Briſtol, Charles-Louis Muller, eſq. of the Paragon, Blackheath, to Mary-Brown, eldeſt dau. of Edward-Long Fox, M.D. of Briſlington-houſe, near Briſtol.

At Muccleſtone, John-Fenton Roughey, eſq of Aqualate-hall, co. Stafford, only ſon of Sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. of Betley, to the eldeſt daughter of Sir John Chetwood, bart. of Oakley, and granddaughter of the Earl of Stamford.

By ſpecial licence, Mr. Colman, ſurgeon, of Maidſtone, to Miſs Howlett, of Leeds.

At Backford, near Cheſter, Randle Wilbraham, eſq of Rhode-hall, in Cheſhire, to Sibylla, youngeſt daughter of the late Philip Egerton, eſq. of Oulton, in the ſame county.

10. At Newington, Surrey, Joſeph Fox, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Gibbs, of Walworth.

11. At Raveningham, Norfolk, Capt. Hodge, of the 7th Light Dragoons, to Maria, youngeſt daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

12. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John-Preſton England, eſq. to Miſs Mary Howell, of Worceſter.

13. At Blockley church, Charles Cockerill, eſq. of Sefincot, co. Glouceſter, to the Hon. Harriet Ruſhout, ſecond daugh. of Lord Northwick, of Northwick park.

17. Thomas Hulkes, eſq. to Miſs Falſhaw, both of Rocheſter.

19. John Hillerſdon, eſq. of Waddon, Surrey, to Maria, youngeſt daughter of the late William Reade, eſq. of Camberwell, in the ſame county.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Henry Hoare, eſq. only ſon of Sir Richard-Colt H. bart. of Stourhead, Wilts, to Miſs Dering, only daughter of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surenden-Dering, Kent.

P. 90,

P. 90, col. 2, l. 30, for "Saxham *college*," read "Saxham *cottage*, near Bury."

P. 94. The death of Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn, of Penrhyn, co. Caernarvon, terminates one of the antient and honourable family of the Pennants; but the memory of his Lordſhip will long exiſt in the agriculture of North Wales, in the extenſive traffick which has given employment and food to thouſands, and in the opening of roads to and through the almoſt inacceſſible mountains.

DEATHS.

1807. AT Madras, in the Eaſt In-
May 31. dies, whither he had come from Trincomalée, to take his paſſage for England, aged 61, Peter Marſhal, eſq. a native of Calderbridge, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland.

July . . . . . On-board the Cirenceſter Eaſt Indiaman, Mrs. Robertſon, wife of Major Thomas R chief engineer of Prince of Wales's Iſland.

Nov. 30. At St. Domingo, in his 24th year, Mr. John Brown, ſon of Mr. Jas. B. tanner, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Dec. 4. At St. Peterſburg, aged 37, Mr. William Bond, formerly of Hull.

19. At Gotha, aged 85, Baron Grimm, Titular Counſellor of State to the Emperor of Ruſſia. He was one of the ſmall knot of Philoſophers whoſe merits, as well as demerits, have been ſo much exaggerated by Party; the friend of Helvethus, Jean-Jaques Rouſſeau, and D'Alembert.

23. At Aberdeen, William Cruden, eſq. late chief magiſtrate of that city.

29. At Worceſter, of a decline, Francis-Buller Coxe, eſq. nephew of the late Hippeſley C. eſq. M. P. of Stone-Eaſton, co. Somerſet.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 69, Richard De Vins, eſq. upwards of 40 years one of the ſearchers in his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

30. Aged 77, Francis Filmer, eſq. of John-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

LATELY, at Jamaica, Horatio Noel, eſq. major of the 18th Regiment of Infantry, and third ſon of G. N. Noel, eſq. M. P. for Rutland.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, the Rev. Piancos G. Lecun, paſtor of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the Apoſtolic Preſect of the Pope for the Weſt Indies.

At Raleigh, in North Carolina, Mr. Thomas Sambourne, formerly an eminent attorney at Sheffield, and deputy clerk of the peace for the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

At Tralee, co. Kerry, in Ireland, far advanced in age, the Rev. Archdeacon Day, brother of Judge D.

Mrs. Sandiford, wife of the Rev. Tho. Sandiford, curate of Whitechurch, co. Waterford.

At Clonearl, King's County, Arthur Magan, eſq. of Rutland-ſquare, Dublin. He married one of the coheireſſes of the late Dr. Tilſon, and a ſiſter to Lady Caſtle-Coote. Mrs. M. and a numerous family ſurvive him.

In Montague-place, Dublin, Mrs. Jane Landey, ſiſter to the late Ld. Kilwarden.

In Moleſworth-ſtreet, Dublin, the Lady of Sir Frederick Flood, bart. ſiſter to the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendiſh (whoſe eldeſt ſon is now Lord Waterpark), daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendiſh, bart. who died Teller of the Exchequer, grand-daughter of the Lord Chief Juſtice Pym, and mother of Mrs. Solly, now Mrs Jeſſop.

At his houſe in Kelſo, Thomas Barſtow, eſq. his Majeſty's Falconer for Scotland, eldeſt ſon of the late Thomas B. eſq. Town-clerk of Leeds.

At Keilles, in the pariſh of Fowlis-Weſter, in Scotland, aged 107, Janet M'Naughton. Her memory had completely failed her as to recent occurrences even of a few days, while it was remarkably retentive as to events of a very remote date; and ſhe enjoyed good health till within two days of her death.

At Llandegai, near Bangor, aged 103, Mr. William Lilly; whoſe ſiſter died a ſhort time ſince, aged 102.

At Pontefract, aged 80, Mrs. Perfect, widow of Alderman William P.

Mr. Joſeph Butler, many years miniſter of a Diſſenting Congregation at Stroud, co. Glouceſter.

At Walton, in Kimcote pariſh, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly an eminent draper there.

At Southwell, Mrs. Wylde, relict of the late —— W. eſq. of Mansfield, and mother of W. Wylde, eſq. major-commandant of the Southwell Volunteers.

Mr. Henry Chambers, ſeedſman, Weſt-ſtreet, Briſtol.

At Twiford, Norfolk, aged 77, Mrs. C. Page. She was borne to the grave by four of her neighbours, whoſe united ages amounted to 264 years; and was followed by her huſband, who is in his 87th year, and perfectly retains his faculties.

Mrs. Hardwicke, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. of Sopworth-houſe, Wilts; who ſupported a long and lingering illneſs with unuſual firmneſs, and with the faith, patience, and reſignation of a Chriſtian.

At Beccles, Mr. John Lincoln, corn-merchant; whoſe death was occaſioned by raſhly immerſing his feet in cold water during a fit of the gout.

Mr. Anthony Hart, of Wanborough, Wilts; a ſingularly parſimonious character, who had ſecreted 13 or 1400 guineas in or about his dwelling, without giving any one inſtructions where to find them.

At

At Woodham-Walter, Eſſex, as two ſons of Mr. Kemp, a reſpectable farmer there, were out ſhooting, the one unfortunately wounded the other (whilſt in the act of firing at a hare) in ſo dreadful a manner as to cauſe his death on the ſpot.

At Iſlington, Mr. George Franklin, ſtock-broker.

In St. Catharine's, near the Tower, in his 87th year, the eccentric Moſes Benjamin, who is ſaid to have drunk, in the courſe of his life, upwards of three thouſand pounds worth of Engliſh gin. He was remarkable as a mediator among wrangling people; always ready to bail any one in diſtreſs; and generally known by the appellation of Honeſt Benjamin.

At an obſcure lodging in Ratcliff highway, where he fell a victim to poverty and diſeaſe, Mr. William-Henry Hall, compiler of an "Encyclopædia" which bears his name, and ſeveral other works.

Mrs. Wybrow, the celebrated Columbine at Covent-garden Theatre, the Royal Circus, &c.

Jan. . . . At Newmarket, co. Clare, in Ireland, aged 96, Michael Farrell, the well-known Monarch of the Mendicants of Munſter, over whom he had reigned 70 years, with the utmoſt mildneſs, juſtice, and moderation.

The wife of T. Lax, eſq. of Weſt Horrington, near Wells, Somerſet.

Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. John O. maltſter, in St. Philip's place, Briſtol.

Miſs Jemima Rudhall, youngeſt dau. of Mr. H. R. ſilk-mercer, of Briſtol.

At Haverfordweſt, Mrs. Smith, relict of Capt. S. of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Workman, wife of Mr. W. ſurgeon, of Baſingſtoke.

William-Cholwich Lear, eſq. of Upton cottage, only brother of Thomas L. eſq. of Sandwell, Devon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Bricknell, relict of Wm. B. eſq. of Evenload, co. Worceſter.

At Uppingham, Rutland, aged 83, Mrs. Cave, widow.

Aged 78, Mrs. Holmes, relict of the late Mr. H. ſchoolmaſter, at Langham.

Francis Cholmeley, eſq. of Branſby, co. York; whoſe death is much regretted by a reſpectable tenantry, and a comfortable and grateful poor, to whoſe wants he was ever attentive.

At his mother's houſe at Warminſter, Wilts, Charles Webb, eſq.

At Nottingham, in his 19th year, Chriſtopher, ſon of the Rev. G. H. of Mumby chapel, co. Lincoln.

Found dead on the floor, by her huſband, when he awoke in the morning, Mary Wright, of Chelmondiſton.

John Marſton, of Acton-upon-Tuffnall, near Stafford. Being at work in a mill by himſelf, the machinery caught hold of his cloaths, and wedged him in between the horizontal and perpendicular wheels, by which he was cruſhed to death.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Seaton, drawing-maſter; who, for a few years paſt has taught in Whitehaven and Aberdeen, with great credit to himſelf and advantage to his pupils. Too cloſe an application to the duties of his profeſſion has, it is ſuppoſed, deprived the world of an Artiſt whoſe labours, in ſo ſhort a life, gave proof of great abilities.

Mr. William Green, of Birmingham, formerly a merchant reſiding at Liſbon.

Aged 69, Mr. S. Chantry, of Park-ſtreet, Birmingham, one of the collectors of the aſſeſſed taxes.

Aged 77, Mr. John Bryan, 38 years tiler to the St. Alban's Lodge of Free Maſons in Birmingham. His remains were interred in St. Bartholomew's chapel yard, in Maſonic order, attended by the members of the St. Alban's, St. Paul's, and the Royal Arch Lodges.

Mr. Ambroſe Shaw, of Bond-ſtreet, Birmingham.

Mr. Hawthorn, ſurgeon, of Stafford.

At Holbatch, near Himley, aged 55, much regretted, Mrs. Pratt.

At Melkſham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Warneford, relict of the Rev. John W. formerly rector of Baſſingham, co. Lincoln, and Camden's Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At Gaſkarth, in Buttermere, aged 88, Mr. Amos Tyſon.

At Clea, near Great Grimſby, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington; who in about 40 years had collected 3400 guineas in gold, two pieces of 3l. 12s. and a number of farthings, which were found in her houſe, after her deceaſe, curiouſly wrapped up in parcels. They are depoſited in the Bank of Meſſrs. Garſit and Co. of Louth, it not being known at preſent to whom the property belongs. Beſides this hoarded money, ſhe has left a landed eſtate of the value of 4 or 5000l. A man of the name of William Fridlington, aged about 81, who has been ſome years in the Trinity-houſe at Hull, and was couſin to the deceaſed, is ſuppoſed to be the next of kin, and heir-at-law. Mr. Bell, of Grimſby, who married the daughter of the elder brother of the late deceaſed, is alſo a claimant. The habits of the deceaſed, for many years previous to her death, were parſimonious in the extreme, although ſhe was herſelf ignorant of the perſon who would be benefited by her accumulated ſtore!

Interred, with military honours, at Whittleſea, near Peterborough, the remains of Mr. James Spencer, formerly hair-dreſſer of that place, and trumpeter to the Whittleſea troop of Yeoman Cavalry.

ry. His death was occaſioned by the following accident: a few evenings ſince, returning home in company with an acquaintance, he, in jocularity, propoſed running a race, which was agreed to. They ſtarted at full ſpeed, and having a bridge to paſs over, the deceaſed (in order to gain ground of his adverſary) ran with ſuch violence, that on turning the angle of the bridge, he could not recover his balance, but precipitated over, and pitched with ſuch force upon his head on the ice, that it fractured his ſcull, and the ice immediately breaking, immerſed his body in a watery grave. He has left a wife and three children to lament their irreparable loſs, and is ſincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

In London, William, the only ſon of William F. Maitland, eſq. M. P. for Chippenham, and on whom the immenſe fortune acquired by his great uncle, Mr. Fuller the banker, was entailed.

Jan. 1. At Kilmarnock, in Scotland, aged 90, Mr. William Muir.

John-Mark Le Cointé, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare, chief of the South Sea Stock and New Annuity Office.

4. Mrs. Howard, of Pepys-bridge, Mitcham, Surrey.

5. At Cheſter, Mr. John Rawlinſon, clerk of St. John's church, and upwards of 30 years a choriſter of the cathedral.

6. At Daventry, Mrs. Joad, relict of Mr. J. of Banbury, and mother of Capt. J. in the Weſt India trade, and of Mrs. Marriott, of Daventry.

7, and 9. At their father's houſe, at Greenſide, near Edinburgh, Eliza and Thomas Stevenſon, aged four years and ſix months.

9. At Linkſtown, in Scotland, advanced in age, and in the 43d year of his miniſtry, the Rev. James Kirkaldie.

10. At Caldewgate, in Carliſle, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunton, widow.

14. At Sunderland, aged 65, Mr. Rd. Hindmarſh, late of Roſe Caſtle.

At Woodbridge barracks, Hen. Crawford, aged 74 years, 47 of which he had been drum-major of the Durham Militia.

At Swalcliffe, co. Oxford, the Rev. —— Caſwell, vicar of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of New college, Oxford.

15. On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Donegal, off Rochefort, James Armſtrong, midſhipman, only ſon of Mr. T. A. of Spring-houſe, near Eaſingwold.

At Glouceſter, Charles Watkins, eſq. late of the Middle Temple, barriſter.

17. At Woburn, co. Bucks, Mrs. Goffe, many years houſekeeper to Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

In his 74th year, Henry Peckitt, eſq. of Compton-ſtreet.

At Greenwich, Ralph Daviſon, eſq. nephew of the late Lieutenant-governor Brown, of the iſland of Guernſey. His death was occaſioned by an accident which he met with ſome years ago in humanely aſſiſting to ſave the lives of the crew of his Majeſty's cutter the Pigmy, caſt upon the ſhore of that iſland during a very dark and ſtormy night. This gentleman then unfortunately received a violent blow from part of the rigging of that veſſel being daſhed againſt him by the wind, which broke his thigh, from the effects of which he never afterwards completely recovered. It may, therefore, be truly ſaid, that this worthy young man has fallen a ſacrifice to his laudable exertions in the cauſe of Humanity. Subſequently to his temporary recovery, he was appointed, by the late Adminiſtration, to the ſituation of Superintendant of the Victualling Department of Greenwich Hoſpital; a place which he occupied till his death, with honour to himſelf, and with advantage to that public and patriotic Inſtitution. It is only doing juſtice to his memory to add, that his general abilities, extenſive information, and acknowledged integrity, were ſuch as would have befitted him, but for this melancholy accident, to have occupied a more prominent ſphere in the ranks of ſociety. His numerous amiable qualities endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances, and render his premature demiſe the cauſe of much ſincere affliction and regret to his inconſolable relations.

18. Drowned, in conſequence of the ice giving way while he was ſkaiting, on a pond at Iſlington, —— Coxen, of Aldergate-ſtreet, aged 14. Five perſons were plunged into the water at the ſame time; all of whom were ſaved except the deceaſed, who was not more than 6 yards from the water's edge, and the water was only four feet deep; but in falling he ſunk under the ice, and was not taken out till half an hour had expired.

In Soho-ſquare, aged 82, Mrs. M. Lahutte, relict of René L. eſq of Cambridge.

Monniere Roch, eſq. many years a reſpectable banker and merchant at Barnſtaple, Devon, of which Corporation he had been a member upwards of 50 years, and had thrice ſerved the office of mayor.

Aged 80, Mr. John Snell, of St. Michael's-hill, Briſtol; leaving three children, the youngeſt 30 years of age, all of whom have been ſo divided in reſidence that he never ſaw them all together during his life; and they met, for the firſt time, at his funeral.

At Poole, Dorſet, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Maria Barton, daughter of the late George B. eſq. of the Iſle of Wight.

Murdered,

Murdered, Mrs. Margaret Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Longburn, in Cumberland, and alſo Jane Pattinſon, her ſiſter; committed by a perſon of the name of James Wood, who had worked with Mr. Smith ſince Martinmas laſt, and who boarded and lodged in his maſter's houſe, which is diſtant about a mile from any other, and from which he had abſconded. Diligent ſearch was inſtantly made, and people diſpatched in every direction, in queſt of the foul murderer. Their efforts were not in vain: he was apprehended the next day upon the road leading from Annan to Dumfries, about four or five miles from the former place, by Mr. Topping, of Bowneſs, one of the purſuers. A ſilver watch was found upon Wood, which he had that morning purchaſed at Annan, three Bank notes, and ſome ſilver and copper. He was brought to Carliſle; and, in his voluntary examination, taken before the Rev. J. Brown, ſaid, that when he was thraſhing in the barn, his miſtreſs, Margaret Smith, came in, whom he attacked with the flail, and knocked down. He left her immediately, and went into the dwelling houſe, taking with him a bill-hook, or hedge-hook, with which he ſtruck Jane Pattinſon upon the head, very ſeverely. He then broke open the box, took thereout ſix Bank notes, ſome of one guinea and others of one pound, and ſome ſilver. He told the ſame tale the day before, upon his examination before the Magiſtrates at Annan. He is committed to the gaol, until the next Aſſizes. He appeared very indifferent and hardened. He is an apprentice to a weaver in the ſuburbs of Carliſle, from whom he has abſconded at different times, and is at preſent, it is believed, a deſerter both from the Army and Navy. The deceaſed were very old infirm women, and remarkably kind and civil to him.

19. At Sea, on his paſſage from Gottenburgh, A. R. Deane, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's packet Prince of Wales. His remains were interred at Dover Court, Harwich, numerouſly attended, his brother ſeamen being anxious to pay their laſt tribute of reſpect to his memory. About 500 perſons were preſent; ſix captains of packets, and twelve ſeamen belonging to the Prince of Wales, were chief mourners.

At Bath, John Hayne, eſq. of Aſhborne-green-hall, co. Derby, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Bolingbroke, aged 68, Suſannah, wife of Mr. Chriſtopher Babington.

On the 9th inſtant Mr. Timms, miller, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, in a fit of delirium, cut his throat ſo dreadfully as to cauſe his death this day. In the interim he dictated his will, and expreſſed much contrition for the act, declaring he knew not what he had done till he felt the blood ſtreaming from the wound.

At Hitchin Priory, Herts, the wife of Emilius-Henry-Delme Radcliffe, eſq.

Of the hydrophobia, aged 21, Mr. Joſeph Parkes, ſon of Mr. Z. P. iron-maſter, at Holy-hall, near Dudley, co. Worceſter. He was bitten by his father's dog, who afterwards proved to be mad, on the 22d of November laſt; in three days afterwards he went to bathe in the ſea; and ſo confident were he and his friends in the ſafety of this remedy, that no other application was made to the bitten part.

20. Aged ſix months, Anne-Catharine, the infant daughter of John Goſling, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

Mrs. Phipps, wife of J. W. P. eſq. of Cork-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens.

John Tweddell, eſq. of Unthank-hall, ſenior magiſtrate of Northumberland.

21. A young woman, named Sumner, a baker's daughter, at Henley-upon-Thames, was taken out of the river, about two miles from that place. Some unpleaſant altercation had taken place between her and her mother, about five weeks ago, which, it is generally ſuppoſed, led to the melancholy cataſtrophe, as ſhe left the houſe the ſame evening in great agitation of mind, and was not heard of till this day.

Joſeph Scott, a promiſing young man, aged about 18, ſon of Mr. S. bookſeller, in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. While ſkaiting on the canal in St. James's Park, about eight o'clock this morning, the ice broke, and there being only a few boys preſent, who were incapable of giving him any aſſiſtance, after riſing ſeveral times, he ſunk to riſe no more.

At Great Cheverell, Wilts, the father of Mr. Staples, land-ſurveyor, of Briſtol.

Aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hargrave, of North Scarle, co. Lincoln, farmer. He left his houſe in good health that morning, and was found dead on the road in about two hours after.

Aged 62, Mary, wife of Joſhua Carver, of Bole, near Gainſborough. This poor woman, in conſequence of a cancer on her tongue, was, for the laſt ſix months, prevented from eating, and lived entirely upon liquids.

At Enfield, Middleſex, aged 71, Mr. Harriſon, formerly an apothecary, and partner with Mr. Prichard.

At Stirling, Dr. Abraham Gordon.

22. In the abſence of her huſband, now on a voyage to the Weſt Indies, Mrs. Maſon, wife of Mr. M. of King's Coffee-houſe, High-ſtreet, Hull.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, at Market-Deeping, Mr. William Manton, maſter of the White Hart inn at Surfleet, near Spalding, Linc.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Blunt, of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough.

At Briſtol, aged 94, M. Thomas, an honeſt and pious woman; 52 years of whoſe life was ſpent as a domeſtic ſervant to Mr. W. Acraman, of that city.

Mrs. Roſe, wife of Mr. P. R. printer, and third daughter of Mr. Poole, Briſtol.

At Upton Court, Shepherdſwell, Kent, aged 77, Mrs. Hannah Rhodes; who, after ſuſtaining many heavy and heart-rending afflictions with reſignation and fortitude in the earlier part of her life, was doomed, at its cloſe, to experience one of the ſevereſt of human deprivations, that of ſight. The laſt nine years of her life were ſpent in total darkneſs. This heavy calamity preying upon her active mind produced an almoſt conſtant ſeries of ill health, and ſank her gradually to the grave, compaſſionated and eſteemed by all who knew her ſufferings and merits.

23. This day a meeting took place at Six-mile-bridge, Clare, between William Hammond, eſq. of the city of Limerick, and William Foley, eſq. of Shepperton, in that county, the reſult of a previous altercation. On firing, the former gentleman received the ball of the latter in the wriſt, and Mr. Foley received a mortal wound, the ball entering his ſide, paſſed through the inteſtines and perforated the ſpine. He was taken off the ground to the houſe of Mr. Millar, apothecary, where every aid was afforded him, and he expired the next night, at eleven o'clock, in great agony. Thus has fallen, in the bloom of youth, a gentleman of a truly amiable and affectionate diſpoſition and ample fortune.

About a fortnight ſince, a duel was fought between Meſſrs. Coulſon and Farrol, near Rickmanſworth, Herts; and the latter, who was a ſurgeon, was wounded in the arm, and confined a few days in conſequence, but no danger was apprehended. He, however, died this day; and an inveſtigation took place before a Coroner's Jury, when evidence was called to prove the duel, which was ſuppoſed to have occaſioned his death; but it was the opinion of two gentlemen of the Faculty, that he died of apoplexy. A verdict was in conſequence given, Died by the Viſitation of God.

In Lower Berkeley-ſtreet, Mrs. Rawlinſon, relict of the late Henry R. eſq. M. P. for Liverpool.

24. Rev. James Milner, 30 years miniſter of Hunſlet, near Leeds, Yorkſhire.

In his 17th year, Robert, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Dr. Grantham, vicar of Scawby, co. Lincoln.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 70th year, Mr. Richard Edwards, eldeſt ſon of the late Richard E. eſq. of Water-Newton, Hunts.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Popkin, relict of Ja. P. eſq. of Coytrehene, Glamorganſhire.

Aged 77, Mr. Edmund Ball, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

At his houſe at Old Brompton, Clark Durnford, eſq. chief clerk of the Treaſury office in the Tower of London, and who had been 45 years in the ſervice of the Board of Ordnance.

In Milliman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Hector Daniel Macleiſh, eſq. of Queen's college, Oxford.

A perſon named Robins, a conſiderable dairy farmer at Brinerd's-hill, near Wootton-Baſſet, was in the daily practice of drinking to great exceſs; and, in fits of inebriety, he would often beat his wife moſt cruelly, and threaten to kill her. On Sunday, Jan. 24, the poor woman had expreſſed her fears that he would put his threats in execution, and had particularly requeſted one of the men-ſervants to ſleep in the houſe; but this requeſt, unfortunately, was not attended to, and no one was in the houſe that night but Robins and his wife. On Monday morning, at break of day, the firſt labourer that went to work diſcovered Robins ſitting by the hearth ſide, in the back kitchen, and near him his wife, lying on the embers burnt in a dreadful manner, and quite dead. The murderer was apprehended, and lodged in Devizes priſon.

25. At his houſe, Whites, near Beaconſfield, Bucks, aged 80, Joſeph Stevenſon, eſq. late of Botolph-lane.

At Badminton, in his 81ſt year, Mr. J. Saggiapi, houſe-ſteward to the Duke of Beaufort, in whoſe family he had lived upwards of 44 years.

Mr. Peirce, ſurgeon, of Wells.

Mr. Bentley, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Sutton-upon-Trent, Notts.

Suddenly, Hugh Parnell, eſq. of Church-ſtreet, Spital-fields.

26. In the prime of life, Mr. Robert Clarke, ſurgeon and apothecary, Wiſbech.

In Great Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Newman, relict of the late Rev. Aſhburnham-Philip N. of Thornbury park, co. Glouceſter.

At Godmancheſter, Mrs. Pearce, mother of Col P. While ſtanding by the fire, a ſpark flew out, and ſet her veil in a blaze, which communicating to other parts of her dreſs, burnt her in ſo ſhocking a manner as to cauſe her almoſt immediate death in great agonies.

In Greek ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, Mrs. Watkins, widow of the late Daniel W. eſq. of Turnham green.

27. At

27. At his house at Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, after a lingering and painful illness, —— Flower, M. D.

At Pirbright, in Surrey, aged 89, Mr. John Smith, 57 years clerk of that parish.

Suddenly, Miss Roffey, of Hertford.

In his 47th year, James Crowdy, esq. solicitor, of Swindon, Wilts.

John Morgan, esq. of Burfield-house, Westbury, alderman of St. Ewin's ward, in the city of Bristol.

28. Of a paralytic stroke, in her 79th year, much lamented by her family and friends, Mrs. Perry, wife of James P. esq. of Eardsley park, co. Hereford, and mother of Mrs. T. B. Herrick, of Merridale-house, in Staffordshire.

At Stainton, near Penrith, aged 71, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, the much-celebrated bone-setter.

In Manchester-street, the wife of the Rev. Richard Cooke, of Lyndhurst, Hants.

At his house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Archibald Keir, esq.

29. At his house in Arlington-street, aged 46, Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle-Island, Baron of Castlebar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in England, and a Major-general in the Army. He is succeeded by his only son, Henry-Hall, now in his 17th year. The Viscountess, who survives him, was dau. of the late Col. Skinner, and grand dau. of the late Sir Peter Warren, K. B. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Firle, in Sussex.

At one in the morning, in his 50th year, Mr. B. C. Collins, an Alderman of the Corporation of the City of Salisbury. He was seized with an apoplectic fit in the afternoon of the 28th near Lincoln's-inn-fields; was soon recognized, and conveyed to his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square; but the stroke was fatal, and the skill of the most eminent of the Faculty proved unavailing. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Collins, an eminent Banker in Salisbury; and was well known as the Printer and Proprietor of that very respectable weekly publication "The Salisbury Journal:" a newspaper which has been printed and published in Mr. Collins's family upwards of 70 years.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, Cha. Duncan, esq. of Chesterfield county, State of Virginia, North America.

This afternoon, in a lane leading from Hampstead Common to Finchley, a young man of the name of Gould was, in company with two others, shooting at snipes; and one having risen at the edge of a piece of water situated at the side of a hedge, Gould shot at his bird; and the greater part of the contents of his piece lodged in the head of Mr. Arson, an artist in St. Martin's-lane, who was amusing himself at a similar exercise of shooting small birds, and was passing, unseen, on the other side of the hedge from Mr. Gould. The young man survived but a few hours.

At Lincoln, of a dropsy in the chest, aged 56, the Rev. Robert Wharton, M. A. chancellor of the church of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stowe, and rector of Sigglesthorne, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776. He received the earlier part of his education at Durham, his native city; whence he removed to Eton, and afterwards to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. At his first degree, he obtained one of the Classical Medals; and, the year following, the Middle Bachelor's Prize. Part of the interval between his degrees he spent in foreign travel, that exquisite source of enjoyment to men of taste and learning. In this tour he improved his taste for the Fine Arts, Musick especially, which was his "dear delight," and in which he was no mean proficient, both in theory and practice. His preferments in the Church of Lincoln he owed to the sincere and disinterested friendship of the present Bishop; and his rectory, in the gift of the Crown, was the honourable and enviable testimony of the personal regard of Mr. Pitt. To the more solid qualities of the mind he added a singleness of heart, and a cheerfulness and amenity of manners, which endeared him to all who knew him. In the performance of his public as well as private duties he was most exemplary; noxious only to the profligate, the schismatic, and the disaffected reviler of our excellent Establishments both in Church and State. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whaley, late rector of Huggate, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; by whom he has left three sons and two daughters.

James Aspinwall, son of the Rev. Mr. A. vicar of Kempstone, co. Bedford. He, with two others, were shook off the Fly, Capt. J. Aspinwall, lying at Plymouth, by a violent concussion from the Essex E. Indiaman, and all drowned.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 43, Mr. Thomas Hurst; an open, generous, and sincere friend; a lively, intelligent, and communicative companion.

At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, bart.

In Cavendish-row, Dublin, Dudley Loftus, esq. who married Lady Jane Gore, sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn, and daugh. of the Earl of Arran.

30. Mr. Willliam Dunn, of Red-hill, Sheffield, an eminent engineer.

At Bath, aged 97, Abraham Lindo, esq.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Frampton, relict of the late Rev. Thomas F. D. D.

31. This

31. This afternoon, Mr. Claridge, the State Coachman of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, was interred in St. James's church-yard. Being a man univerſally reſpected, he was attended from Carleton-houſe to the grave by all the male ſervants of the ſeveral branches of the Royal Family, and alſo thoſe of the Maſter of the Horſe, in their ſtate liveries, upwards of 70 in number. The proceſſion moved from Carleton-houſe at half paſt three, in the following order:

Two Mutes;
The Body,
covered with a black velvet pall, ſupported by ſix of his Royal Highneſs's Footmen.
Six Mourners.
The reſt of his Royal Highneſs's Servants, walking two and two, with black gloves.
His Majeſty's firſt Footman, in full ſtate livery, with his ſword.
Two of his Majeſty's Chairmen.
Servants of her Majeſty two and two.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's Servants, two and two.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence's Servants, two and two.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent's Servants, two and two.
Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge's Servants in the ſame order.
The Widow of the Deceaſed in a mourning-coach.

The proceſſion had a grand and ſolemn effect, and attracted a great concourſe of ſpectators.

At his reſidence, Stanley-houſe, in the King's Road, Chelſea, Leonard Morſe, eſq. of the War-office, F.R. and A.SS.

At Tenterden, in Kent, of a typhus fever, Mrs. Waterman, wife of Mr. W. attorney-at-law there.

Aged 25, Lieut. William Frome, of the 2d Weſt India Regiment.

Aged 92, John Kipling, eſq. of Blackton, in the pariſh of Romaldkirk, Scotld.

Feb. . . . At Rhos Llanerchrygog, near Wrexham, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, widow. She had 17 children, 63 grand-children, and 36 great-grand-children; in all 121. She was left a widow with a numerous train of infants, without any means of ſupport but her own induſtry, and the aſſiſtance of her three eldeſt children, who all laboured hard at the loom, to maintain themſelves and the younger branches. For the laſt thirty years ſhe practiſed midwifery with great ſucceſs and credit; in that ſpace of time ſhe aſſiſted at the birth of 4630 children. She was ever ready to lend an aſſiſting hand to ſupport the drooping head, and eaſe the pillow of the afflicted. She died, as ſhe had lived, in peace with all mankind; and her friends will long bewail her loſs.

At Lincoln, aged 51, George Humpſton, late a ſerjeant in the North Lincoln Militia. He was interred with military honours; a detachment of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry fired three volleys.

Mr. Philip Copping, overſeer of Mr. Hyde's wind-mill, near Sibſey, co. Lincoln. By ſome accident he got entangled among the machinery, which nearly ſevered one of his legs from his body, and cauſed his death in a few hours.

Aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams; who was burnt to death, in conſequence of her cloaths catching fire, at her lodgings in the Corn market, Oxford.

At Canterbury, aged 85, T. Coffee, a ſeaman, who ſailed round the world with Lord Anſon, 1741—1744.

In his 57th year, at Hunſlet, co. York, William Hartley, eſq. upwards of thirty years a principal acting partner in the extenſive pottery near Leeds.

Aged about 12, a ſon of Mr. Surman, of Caſtlemorton, co. Worceſter. He fell through, from the top floor to the bottom of his father's malt-houſe, and was inſtantly deprived of life.

Miſs C. C. Elrighton, daughter of T. E. eſq. of Low-hill, near Worceſter.

Rev. O. Waſſe, rector of Ibberton, in Dorſetſhire.

At Oxford, aged 81, the relict of the Rev. W. Wickham, of Garſington.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Proſſer, wife of W. P. eſq. formerly in the E. India ſervice.

At the Ree, near Glouceſter, aged 60, Mrs. Anne Horde, daughter of Thomas H. eſq. of Wolverhampton.

At Hemingford-Grey, co. Huntingdon, aged 87, the Hon. Charlotte Montagu, relict of the Hon. William M.

After two days illneſs, of an inflammation in the bowels, Francis, ſecond ſon of Mr. Matchem, by the ſiſter of the late Admiral Lord Nelſon; a very promiſing youth, aged 12 years.

Feb. 1. This day an Inqueſt was held on the body of Richard Andrews, a priſoner in the Houſe of Correction, at Peterborough. It appeared that the poor fellow, about ten months ſince, enliſted into the Royal Marines, and was ſent on board a ſhip at Chatham, whence he ſhortly afterwards made his eſcape, and returned to the neighbourhood of Whittleſea, where he was enliſted; having reaſon, however, to imagine he was ſuſpected of being a deſerter, he wandered about nearly three weeks, ſometimes paſſing the nights in barns, and ſometimes behind hay-ſtacks, until at laſt he was apprehended. The Corporal who took him, perceiving that his legs and feet were in a very bad ſtate, from having been

expoſed

expoſed to the cold, did not convey him to priſon, but hand-cuffed him and placed a centinel over him. Andrews, however, found means to elude the vigilance of his guard during the night, and crept out of the houſe to a neighbouring yard, where he lay concealed three days and three nights in the late inclement weather. On the fourth day, when found and taken, he was almoſt ſtarved to death, having ſeveral of his toes nearly frozen off. On being taken to priſon at Peterborough, Capt. Morrice, of the Marines, very humanely procured medical aſſiſtance for him; but he died this morning. Verdict, Died from a mortification brought on by intenſe cold.

In his 48th year, the Rev. Edward Bowles, vicar of Bradford, Wilts, and formerly of Hertford college, Oxford.

At Charlton, in Kent, after a lingering illneſs, aged 82, Mrs. Hephzibah Henry; who, during a long and exemplary life, was loved and reſpected by all her acquaintance; and by whoſe death the poor near Clay hill at Beckenham, Mitcham, Lewiſham, and Sydenham, at all which places ſhe has of late years occaſionally reſided, have loſt a friend, who knew how to ſympathize with the unfortunate, and to relieve their diſtreſſes. Her maiden name was Appletree; and ſhe was twice married. Her firſt huſband was Mr. Newell, well known and reſpected as maſter of the old Jeruſalem Tavern in Clerkenwell; by whom one daughter ſurvives her, the wife of Mr. Bonnycaſtle, a name well known in the Republick of Letters as the Author of many valuable ſcientific publications, and Mathematical Maſter of the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The ſecond huſband (in 1762) was David Henry, eſq. many years Printer and Editor of this Magazine; whoſe death is recorded in our volume LXII. pp. 578, 671; and by whom ſhe had one ſon, Richard Henry, eſq. now a Major in the Eaſt India Company's Service; and one daughter, Hephzibah, married to Mr. M. F. Hommey, of Charlton, joint Proprietor (with Mr. Bonnycaſtle) of the Military Inſtitution there. Mrs. Henry's remains were interred at Lewiſham on the 7th, in the ſame vault where thoſe of her late worthy huſband were depoſited.

At her houſe, in Lower Brook-ſtreet, of a liver complaint and bilious fever, in her 46th year, Charlotte-Maria Counteſs of Euſton, wife of the Earl of Euſton, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Grafton, and ſecond daughter of the ſecond Earl of Waldegrave by the late Ducheſs of Glouceſter. She had ſix ſons and four daughters, ſeveral of whom ſurvive her; and was an example of every thing amiable in woman! Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Euſton.

At his houſe, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, aged 84, James Peachey, Baron Selſey, of Selſey, Suſſex. He was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his Majeſty when Prince of Wales; and ſucceeded the Earl of Caernarvon as maſter of the robes in 1792. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his only ſon, the Hon John Peachey.

Suddenly, while ſerving a cuſtomer, Mr. Kitchin, a publican, in Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton garden.

At his houſe in Ayrſhire in Scotland, George Lindſey Crawfurd, Earl of Crawfurd and Lindſey.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Maxton, an eminent banker.

In Eccles-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Farran, a maiden lady, and aunt to the Counteſs of Derby. A natural good underſtanding, a cheerful and amiable diſpoſition, added to true piety and religious faith, enabled her to ſupport, with becoming reſignation and fortitude, the affliction of blindneſs, with which ſhe had been viſited during the laſt 30 years of her life.

2. In Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Newman, relict of the Rev. Tod N.

At Bath, aged 72, Andrew Hackett, eſq. late of Moxhull, co Warwick, and of Spratton-place, Northamptonſhire.

In Bentinck-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, Thomas Robinſon, eſq in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex and Surrey.

3. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Paxton, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, fiſhmonger.

At Horſell, Surrey, Mr. Tho. Whitburn.

In Walnut tree-walk, Lambeth, after being ſeven years afflicted with a cancer, the wife of Mr. William Lee.

In Belmont-place, Vaux-hall, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Living.

In the Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington, aged 74, the relict of Mr. Richard Watts.

At Brighton, William Hoare, eſq. of Powis-place, Bloomſbury.

4. At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 50, Mr. Henry Harland; a man well reſpected; and whoſe death will be long regretted. On the 8th inſtant his remains were interred in a brick grave in Ripley chapel-yard.

In Manſell ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, Mrs. Lovegrove.

In his 60th year, Mr. John Brown, of Ramſey, co. Huntingdon.

At Bath, Lieut.-col John Irving, late of the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment after an honourable and active ſervice of 33 years. He ſailed from England for Jamaica in July laſt; and though he left the boſom of his family with extreme reluctance, they wiſhing him to ſeek out, he ſaid to the

the painful writer of this melancholy account, "No! my friend! I am a ſoldier; it ſhall never be ſaid that John Irving ſold out, becauſe ordered to a climate where I have ſuffered ſo much, and which may be fatal to me. I am full of health and bodily ſtrength; and I leave my wife and family to the protection of the Almighty!" In a few days he was on-board a ſhip. Moſt truly can the writer ſay, after a friendſhip of near 30 years, that the kindlieſt nature and unaffuming manners were engrafted with a handſome and moſt athletic perſon; and indeed he was

"Mild as a lamb, and as a lion ſtrong."

His wife, until his laſt voyage, ever attended him; and once, in the Weſt Indies, ſhe ſo ſunk under his illneſs, that Nature gave way, and they were both delirious. At the ſame time, a nephew in the 47th, with him, lay dead in the houſe. He returned, ſeven weeks ago, ſo worn out in body and mind, that he could never give a collected account of himſelf. He came a mere ſkeleton, in a chaiſe, to the lodgings where his family reſided, and when, too, his wife thought he was in Jamaica. On the ſervant aſking who and what he wanted? he ſaid, "I am all that remains of Colonel Irving." Day and night was Mrs Irving conſtantly about him, until that heart ceaſed to beat which was ever alive to his family and to friendſhip. He hath left two ſons and two daughters; the eldeſt ſon a captain of Infantry; who, from his father's long and unboaſted ſervices, hath ſtrong claims, and who happily arrived in time to receive his bleſſing, and manfully to ſoothe his afflicted mother. The eldeſt daughter is married to the very learned Orientaliſt Sir William Ouſley. Colonel Irving was one of the patient labourers through the blockade and (once renowned) ſiege of Gibraltar. J. B.

At Biſhop's Auckland, co. Durham, in his 23d year, Mr. George Brownlop, formerly of Batterſea, Surrey.

5. Mr. J. P. Marchand, of Size-lane.

Aged 85, Mr Samuel Chancellor, near 40 years keeper of the City Green yard; in which he is ſucceeded by his widow.

Found drowned, at Stanmore, Middleſex (in the garden-pond of her brother, Peter Clutterbuck, eſq. into which ſhe is ſuppoſed to have fallen in endeavouring to reach her bonnet, which had probably been blown off by a ſudden guſt of wind) Miſs Elizabeth Clutterbuck, one of the daughters of the late Thomas C. eſq. of Watford, Herts.

At Beccles, Suffolk, aged 60, Mr. William Scragg, joint manager of a company of comedians well known in Suffolk, Lincoln, &c. &c.

At South Luffenham, co. Rutland, after a long and painful illneſs, William Trollope, eſq. brother to Sir John T. bart.

In his 60th year, at Baldon-houſe, co. Oxford, Sir Chriſtopher Willoughby, bt. (ſo created Dec. 8, 1794), and LL.D.; an active magiſtrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and one of the verdurers of Whichwood foreſt.

This day an inquiſition was taken at Poliſted, by the Coroner of Suffolk, on the body of Joſhua Willis, who, early the preceding morning, got up from his bed at Raydon, left his ſhirt with his other cloaths in his ſleeping room, and walked naked to a guide-poſt on the road leading from Raydon to Stoke, and was found hanging by his arms on the ſaid poſt. On being taken into the next houſe, he died in conſequence of his having, in a fit of frenzy, beaten and bruiſed himſelf upon and againſt the ſaid poſt, and from the inclemency of the morning. It appeared that he belonged to a ſociety of Fanaticks; and that he had, for ſome days before, been inſane, and almoſt diſtracted; that his mind was loaded concerning a future ſtate, and that he wiſhed to die on the ſaid guide-poſt, as our Saviour did upon the croſs.

In Walcot Poor-houſe, Bath, aged 107, James White. He was born in the houſe adjoining the White Horſe Cellar, oppoſite Walcot church, and was never out of the pariſh a twelvemonth together. He lived as a ſervant to old "Squire Hooper" 16 years; but was the greater part of his life a chairman. He remembered when there were only eighty houſes in the pariſh of Walcot—and no poor-rate! — There were two capital clothiers in it. Waite had three wives; by the firſt he had 15 children, one of whom ſurvives him, and who is likewiſe a chairman. He went into the Poor-houſe April 7, 1797; and was then, by his own account, 97, though it was reported he was 103. He had lived there nearly 11 years, and always expreſſed himſelf grateful for the humane attention he experienced. He perfectly recollected hearing about the death of Queen Anne, and the coronation of George I. His faculties were clear till within three or four days of his diſſolution.

In Kildare-ſtreet, Dublin, Jn Verneo, eſq. of Clontarf caſtle, co. Dublin.

6. In Abingdon-buildings, Bath, aged 52, Walter Hill, eſq. late of Roſs, co. Hereford; whoſe death was inſtantaneous—an awfully ſhort ſpace intervened between his perfect health and diſſolution.

While ſtepping into the Chertſey ſtage-coach, going out of town, a gentleman of the name of Harris dropped down, and inſtantly expired.

At

At Shoreham, Suſſex, Henry-Medley Kilvington, eſq. barrack-maſter there.

Robert Scott, eſq. of Daneſfield, in Buckinghamſhire.

In her 8oth year, Mrs. Speck, widow, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Cork, at an advanced period, and after an illneſs of conſiderable duration, Reuben Harvey, eſq. of the ſociety of Quakers. To the uſual acquirements of a gentleman, he united a vigour and ſtrength of mind; a conception from which nothing could eſcape; a memory tenacious of what had been impreſſed upon it; and a power of reaſoning and prejudging from circumſtances, which in their combination formed him a man of the firſt order of ability, ſcarcely excelled, and equalled by very few. Thoſe talents warmly cheriſhed civil liberty; and for many years were exerted in its maintenance, againſt every effort at its depreſſion. When the Miniſtry had forced America from her connexion with England, and compelled her to aſſert her independence, he ſtrenuouſly rebuked the meaſures which had preſſed her to it, and ardently and zealouſly advocated her cauſe in conjunction with the beſt and ableſt men of that time. By his intercourſe with America, he ſupplied them with information to defend her; and through him were firſt communicated in the Britiſh Parliament the moſt important occurrences of the War in America. The value of his talents was fully appreciated by ſome of the ableſt Statetmen who have been in the Engliſh Adminiſtration; and a reliance upon his abiliy, his truſt, and his honour, gained him their confidence and their friendſhip. His love of freedom, and his attachment to America, only ended with his life. In the purſuit to which Mr. H. had attached himſelf, his ability was never doubted; his integrity never queſtioned; as a commercial man, or as a politician, his mind was equally juſt and comprehenſive. It was competent to all ſituations—to almoſt all ſubjects. In the ſofter relations of life, Mr. H. was as diſtinguiſhed; he was a good and an affectionate father; a generous and ſincere friend. Few lived with more reſpect and credit; few have died more regretted.

7. At Iſlington, in his 59th year, Mr. Daniel Leeſon, formerly a conſiderable glaſs warehouſeman in Fleet-market.

At Exeter, Mrs. Downman, wife of John D. eſq.

In Wimpole ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, in her 51ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrick, widow of the Rev. Carrington G. vicar of Hendon, Middleſex, and daughter of the late Mr. John Battiſcombe, of Half-moon-ſtreet, Piccadilly (ſee vol LVII. p 454.)

After near three years illneſs, the wife of Mr. J. Barker, draper, at Leiceſter.

8. In Bryanſtone ſtreet, Portman-ſqua. aged 82, Mrs Gowland, widow of Ralph G. eſq. formerly M. P. for Durham.

In Leeſon ſtreet, Dublin, after a few days illneſs, aged 53, Henry Hutton, eſq. late an alderman of that city.

9. At the Saracen's Head inn at Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. Knott, of Birmingham, a traveller in the goldſmith and jewellery line.

At Chappenham, co. Wilts, Capt. Baſil Alves, of the Royal Marines.

10. At Berry, near Totnes, co. Devon, Charlotte, only ſurviving daughter of the late Thomas Newman, eſq. of Bath.

Mrs. Mills, late of the Granby inn at Louth, co. Lincoln.

The wife of John Sampſon, of Colyton, Devon; whoſe death was occaſioned by a broken knee and other bruiſes ſhe received when thrown out of her chaiſe, by the horſe taking fright, on the 5th inſt.

In London ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of J. F. Rigaud, eſq R. A.

The wife of Mr. Oldfield, ſtatuary, in Union-ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare.

In Hackney grove, aged 81, Mr. John Bailey, of the Royal Exchange ſtationer.

At the houſe of Viſcount Sidney, by a fall from his horſe, in Groſvenor-ſquare, Murrough O'Brien, Lord Thomond, Governor of the county of Clare, a Privy Counſellor in Ireland, Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, and K. P. He was taking his uſual ride in Groſvenor ſquare, on a grey poney, which he had been in the habit of riding for theſe two years; the animal was perfectly quiet, and very ſteady. Watkins his groom was riding on a grey poney, after his Lordſhip, who was going very gently, and was near the railing of the ſquare going towards Brooke-ſtreet, and had paſſed the Fulham errand-cart, which was going very ſlowly; his maſter was on the near ſide of the cart, and not cloſe to it. His maſter's horſe on a ſudden fell, the pavement being very ſlippery on account of the froſt. His Lordſhip fell on his back, and rolled on his left ſide. Watkins jumped off his horſe, and ran to his Lordſhip, who exclaimed "Oh! William! Oh! William!" and never ſpoke any more; at the ſame time the cart paſſed cloſe to his Lordſhip, and the wheel compreſſed him on the left ſide of the body. Watkins ſtopped the cart, which was tilted, and the man ſitting inſide, which prevented him from ſeeing what had happened. Watkins ſtated, that it was cuſtomary for the drivers of thoſe carts to ſit inſide. Watkins prevented the

the cart from going over his Lordſhip's head. Viſcount Sidney's ſervant came to his aſſiſtance, and, with other perſons preſent, took his Lordſhip into Viſcount Sidney's houſe, in Groſvenor ſquare, and aſſiſted in putting him to bed. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately ſent for; Dr. Vaughan was the firſt that came, who found his Lordſhip's pulſe very low, and beyond hope of recovery. Warm water was applied to his feet and every other means that were thought moſt expedient. Mr. Heaviſide alſo came a ſhort time afterwards; but his Lordſhip died about 25 minutes after the accident. Viſcount Sidney did not leave the room until the ſpark of life had fled. This Nobleman was of a moſt antient and reſpectable Iriſh family. He was nephew and heir to the late Earl of Inchiquin, whoſe title he bore for many years. So long ſince as 1753 he married Mary, the eldeſt daughter of the late Earl, who, on the demiſe of her mother, became Counteſs of Orkney. By this lady he had no children. His Lordſhip was celebrated rather as a *bon vivant* than a faſhionable, and for many years had the reputation of being a *ſix-bottled man*. For many years he had a ſeat in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, as well after as before his acceſſion to the Iriſh Earldom of Inchiquin. About th year 1794 he was married (his firſt Lady being dead ſeveral years) to Miſs Palmer, the niece of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the bulk of whoſe fortune ſhe inherited: Mr. Burke acted as father to the bride. In 1801, he was created Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, and ſhortly after made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Thomond. His Lordſhip was in his 85th year, and to his laſt hour enjoyed a moſt enviable ſtate of health. His Iriſh titles and eſtates, which are conſiderable, deſcend, we believe, to Captain O'Brien, a very near relative. By his Lordſhip's demiſe, an azure ribbon, of the Order of St. Patrick, falls to the diſpoſal of Miniſters. His Lordſhip's remains were removed on the 18th from Great George-ſtreet to Buckinghamſhire, to be interred in the vault of the Church near his eſtate. The funeral proceſſion was very plain; conſiſting merely of the hearſe, the coronet borne on his Lordſhip's horſe, two mourning coaches, and the carriage of the deceaſed.

11. Aged 60, John Pullen, eſq. of Winchmore hill, Middleſex.

Mr. Thomas Haines, many years maſter of Tom's Coffee-houſe, Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

In Hackney grove, aged 85, James Lee, eſq. one of the directors of the London Aſſurance Fire office.

At Hull, the wife of John Cowham Barker, eſq.

At Tunbridge Wells, John Wiggin, eſq. of Craven-hill, Middleſex, eminent as an iron-merchant in Thames-ſtreet.

12. At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. This lady, whoſe remembrance will long be cheriſhed with grateful fondneſs by thoſe whoſe happineſs it was to experience her friendſhip, and who has left a numerous family to regret their irreparable loſs, was juſtly celebrated as a writer among that claſs of readers whoſe zeſt is for Novels; in which line ſhe may be ranked with a Fielding and a Richardſon. Poſſeſſed of a well-informed and highly-cultivated mind, ſhe delineated character with peculiar ſucceſs, and had all the other requiſites of an excellent Noveliſt—deſcription, ſentiment, humour, and pathos; conſiderable knowledge of life, and the happy art of diſplaying that knowledge to the beſt advantage. Her firſt work was "Anna or the Welch Heireſs," in 4 vols. the whole impreſſion of which was diſpoſed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote, "Juvenile Indiſcretions," in 5 vols; "Agnes de Courci," in 4 vols; "Ellen Counteſs of Caſtle Howell," in 4 vols.; "The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors," in 5 vols. The laſt effuſion of her pen that was preſented to the Publick was "Viciſſitudes Abroad; or, the Ghoſt of my Father," in 6 vols. of which two thouſand copies were ſold on the day it made its appearance; and we underſtand the Publick will ſoon receive a continuation of this Novel, under the title of "Viciſſitudes at Home." The eſtimation in which her works are held by the Publick may be juſtly inferred from the circumſtance of their having gone rapidly through ſeveral editions, both here and on the Continent, where they have been tranſlated into French and German. It may be truly ſaid, that her writings appeal moſt ſucceſsfully to the heart, and that her pen was ever guided by Nature, delineating men and manners as they appear in real life; Virtue was held up to eſtimation, and Vice and Folly ſhewn in their native deformities. The funeral took place on Sunday the 21ſt. The ſolemn proceſſion arrived from Brighton at the Horns, on Kennington Common, about twelve o'clock, where it was joined by a numerous and moſt reſpectable train of friends, who attended her remains to the grave, anxious to pay their laſt tribute to the memory of departed worth, but whoſe works will live ſo long as a chaſte ſtyle and dignified ſentiments, expreſſed in the cauſe of Virtue and Morality, diffuſe their influence on mankind.

Suddenly, in his ſtall, aged 90, —— Raſſet, a cobler, of Belton-ſtr. St. Giles's, who was never known to be ill a day.

At

At Bath, aged 50, George-Evelyn Boſcawen, Viſcount Falmouth, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, Recorder of Penzance and Truro, and Colonel of the Cornwall Fencible Light Dragoons. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, the Hon. Edward Boſcawen, M.P. for Truro.

At Bath, Lady Byard, relict of Sir Thomas B. captain in the Royal Navy.

At Hare-lodge, in Eſſex, the wife of James Potts, eſq.

At Hoddeſdon, Herts, the wife of William White, eſq.

The wife of Mr. Hilton Docker, of Jewry-ſtreet, Aldgate.

Aged 72, Mrs. Mary Fowler, of White Lion-ſtreet, Spital-fields.

13. Dropped down dead, while ſitting by her fire-ſide, Mrs. Jones, of Ryder-ſtreet, St. James's; who had returned from market in perfectly good health only a few minutes before.

In her 28th year, Mrs. James, of Lamb's Conduit ſtreet.

At Gordon's Hotel, after a few days illneſs of a violent attack upon his lungs, Col. William Fullarton, of Fullarton, the proſecutor of Governor Picton, &c. His remains were interred at Iſleworth.

At Hampſtead, Mr. John Howis, late of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 79, the relict of Mr. Marſhall, formerly of the Turk's Head inn at Newark, Notts.

Aged 17, Mary, third daughter of John Wing, eſq. of Thorney abbey, Lincolnſh.

At Stockport, co. Cheſter, aged 22, Miſs Jane Green, milliner; whoſe loſs will be long deplored by all who had the pleaſure of knowing her.

At her apartments in Exeter, Miſs Churchill, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Chriſtopher C. vicar of St. Thomas's in Exeter, and prebendary of the cathedral there.

14. In Tucky-ſtreet, Enfield, aged about 60, of a liver complaint, Mr. Pattiſhall, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London.

In Cadogan-place, Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, Mrs. Roſier.

Killed, by the falling of his horſe, in Oxford-ſtreet, Mr. Hartland, of Gower-ſt.

The infant ſon of Mr. Paſmore, of Doughty-ſtreet, near the Foundling hoſpital; the next day, his ſecond ſon, aged 3 years; and, on the following day, in Great Ormond-ſtreet, aged 90, Mr. Geo. Paſmore, their grandfather.

At Spalding, in Lincolnſhire, far advanced in years, Mr. Owen Scotney, maltſter, and comptroller of the cuſtoms.

Geo. Chapman, eſq. alderman of Bath; who lived beloved, and died lamented.

Mrs. Roſier, relict of the late Mr. R. printer, at Briſtol.

At Colworth, in Bedfordſhire, Matthew Lee, eſq.

15. In St. Nicholas lane, Leiceſter, in his 81ſt year, John Coltman eſq. By his death the Town of Leiceſter has loſt one of its principal literary ornaments, and Society has been deprived of a moſt valuable member, whether we conſider him as a Scholar of profound learning, as an Antiquary of conſiderable reſearch, or as a Man and a Chriſtian, diſtinguiſhed by his ſimplicity, his candour, his humanity, his love of Truth, and his attachment to the genuine principles of civil and religious Freedom. Nature had caſt him in no ordinary mould, and given him no common talents. He was a ſtriking inſtance of the elevation and triumph of native Genius above the adventitious circumſtances of fortune and of ſituation. Himſelf engaged in trade, and placed in a Town more remarkable for its Manufactures than for its Learning, he might have trod the common path of thouſands, who have lived, grown rich, and died, forgotten. Such men are neceſſary to maintain the ſtate of the world; but of ſuch men Mr. Coltman was not one. Not aſſimilating with the maxims or the ſpirit of Trade, he neither followed the one, nor imbibed the other. Hence, when his Warehouſe required his preſence, he was more frequently to be found in his Study, raiſed above this world by a contemplation of the Works of Nature and of Providence, or by a peruſal of the Writings of the Poets and Orators of Greece and Rome. Abſorbed in ſpeculations and in diſquiſitions, which, whilſt they exerciſed all the high powers of his mind, afforded to him a pure and unmixed delight, his ſpirit could not ſtoop to the petty cares, anxieties, and forms, of ordinary men. His circumſtances were eaſy, and riches were never the objects of his deſire. He was therefore but little known; and was generally looked upon as a man of an eccentric character, deſtitute of the knowledge of common life. But if to live be to exerciſe the faculties of thought and of reaſon, and to employ all the intellectual powers with which we are endowed, and not merely to eat and to drink and to labour, then indeed he knew how to live in a ſuperior degree to moſt of his contemporaries; for few men were ever bleſſed with ſo clear a perception and ſo exquiſite a reliſh of the ſublime and beautiful, or with ſo much time and leiſure to indulge his favourite taſte to the lateſt period of a long life. The ſtudy of the antient Claſſicks, and of the Antiquities of his Country, were ſo much his favourite objects, as to juſtify a hope that he may have left behind him ſome writings on theſe ſubjects in a ſtate to be given to the world. To thoſe who knew him beſt,

best, this slight tribute of respect from one who honoured him when living, and laments him now that he is no more, will not be unacceptable, and to those who knew him not, it will convey a faint sketch of one of the "most ingenious, unassuming, amiable of mankind."

The wife of the Rev. Charles Lee, of the Grammar school in Unity-str. Bristol.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, in his 82d year, Thomas-Edwards Freeman, esq. of Batesford, in Gloucestershire.

In Devonshire-place, the widow of the late George Chamberlaine, esq.

In his 46th year, Mr. William Butterfield, of the Old Jewry.

16. At her mother's house, at Paxhill-park, Sussex, Mrs. Crawfurd, wife of Gibbs C. esq. and youngest daughter of the late William Board, esq.

In Queen square, Bloomsbury, aged 83, Mrs. Roberts, relict of Thomas R. esq. formerly of Powis-place.

An Inquisition was taken, this day, at the sign of the Load of Hay, on the road to Stevenage, Herts, on the body of Miss Piggot, a promising young lady, aged 18, who was accidentally killed on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence from a Mr. Smith, that he was accompanying her from the house of a friend at Merdon to her home at Croker's End, Middlesex; and, from the great fall of snow, and the road being imperceptible, the horse went out of his track, and the chaise in which they were fell down a precipice of nine feet from the road, and turned completely over, whereby Miss P was killed on the spot; and Mr. Smith, by holding fast to the vehicle, escaped unhurt.

17. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Wells, junior bridge master of the City of London.

In Upper Norton-str. Mary-la-Bonne, the infant son of David Maxwell, esq.

In Oxford, aged 65, the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D. president of Trinity college, Oxford, from the year 1776.

18. At Windsor, Mr. Wheeler, brazier to their Majesties, and the oldest inhabitant of that town.

19. In Pentonville, Mrs. Barfoot, wife of Mr. B. one of the proprietors of the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells, and a daughter of the late Mr. George Penton, brass-founder, New-street, Fetter lane.

At Clapton, Middlesex, the wife of Mr. Thomas Savill.

In Leadenhall-street, aged 67, of an inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. S Vowell.

20. At his residence in Lower Brook-street, about 7 this evening, Gerard Lake, Lord Lake, Governor of Plymouth, Gentleman-attendant to the Prince of Wales, one of his Council of State for Cornwall, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 80th Regiment of Foot. At 5 in the morning, alarming symptoms of dissolution appeared; shortly after which, the Prince of Wales, and some other persons of distinction, intimately acquainted with his Lordship, were sent for, of whom he took an affecting farewell, and at the time already mentioned, the brave spirit of this noble and gallant Officer took its departure "for another and a better world." His campaigns in India established his fame as a skilful and brave officer; and for his meritorious conduct there, he was deservedly promoted to the Peerage, Sept. 13, 1804. He was many years a widower; and had three sons and five daughters; two of the latter are married: Mrs. Borough and Mrs. Brooke. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Francis Gerard, a Lieutenant-colonel in the Army. His Lordship was taken ill on the 18th, while attending the trial of Gen. Whitelocke, as one of the members of the Court Martial. By his death the Receiver generalship of the Duchy of Cornwall also becomes vacant; and, being the gift of the Prince of Wales, is expected to revert to Mr. Sheridan, who handsomely resigned that office in favour of Lord Lake on his return from India. In consequence of his Lordship's gallant and meritorious services in India, his Majesty has been pleased to grant an annuity of 2000l. a year to his son and his next heir-male.

In Tavistock-street, Russell-square, John-English Keighly, esq.

At his house in New Bond-street, Mr. Lamb, wine-merchant.

Of the measles, the infant daughter of George Ward, esq. of Soho-square.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, the widow of Jasper Brett, esq of that place.

21. In Trinity-square, Minories, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Hampton.

In Berner's-street, aged 50, John-Gordon Mackenzie, esq. surgeon in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

24. Aged 82, Francis Columbine, esq. of Norwich; who served the office of sheriff in 1769, and that of mayor in 1776; but had resigned his alderman's gown some years.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 26, to February 23, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 626	1235		Males 929	1815		2 and 5	240		50 and 60	139	
Females 609			Females 886			5 and 10	76		60 and 70	149	
						10 and 20	52		70 and 80	112	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		573				20 and 30	98		80 and 90	56	
						30 and 40	150		90 and 100	3	
						40 and 50	146		100	1	

Peck Loaf 3s. 10d; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 9d.

Salt £1 os. 6d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 20, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	74	3	52	0	41	2	36	4	58	11
Surrey	74	2	46	0	43	10	37	8	56	0
Hertford	69	2	43	0	45	1	38	2	51	0
Bedford	66	1	48	0	40	10	33	7	54	9
Huntingd.	65	3	00	0	42	11	30	0	55	5
Northam.	66	6	13	0	35	3	30	0	52	0
Rutland	72	6	00	0	43	0	32	6	64	6
Leicester	69	3	44	3	38	5	28	10	50	10
Nottingh.	73	8	44	6	44	6	31	4	59	8
Derby	76	8	00	0	46	2	31	0	60	0
Stafford	72	2	00	0	42	2	33	3	61	10
Salop	69	3	48	10	37	3	31	6	00	9
Hereford	64	9	11	6	34	3	30	6	54	6
Worcester	67	1	00	0	36	2	35	11	51	5
Warwick	70	9	00	0	39	0	34	3	56	6
Wilts	64	4	00	0	35	8	32	4	58	0
Berks	74	4	00	0	40	8	35	0	58	2
Oxford	68	4	00	0	36	1	30	9	51	1
Bucks	72	2	00	0	39	5	34	2	52	4
Brecon	62	4	14	9	32	10	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	65	7	00	0	33	7	32	10	00	0
Radnor	63	6	00	0	30	11	27	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

69	5	48	7	39	2	29	1	55	6	

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	10	42	0	44	10	35	0	52	10
Kent	70	6	47	0	48	3	36	0	56	3
Sussex	67	8	00	0	43	3	32	4	00	0
Suffolk	67	10	00	0	42	11	31	7	52	3
Cambrid.	66	3	00	0	41	2	26	11	56	5
Norfolk	66	2	49	6	40	4	32	0	53	8
Lincoln	69	1	47	3	42	1	29	11	59	4
York	69	1	47	8	41	7	29	2	62	9
Durham	67	6	00	0	40	9	30	9	00	0
Northum.	61	0	48	0	41	2	32	6	00	0
Cumber.	71	3	56	8	38	10	30	2	00	0
Westmor.	77	9	50	0	37	0	29	5	00	0
Lancaster	74	2	00	0	40	3	28	3	50	8
Chester	68	0	00	0	41	10	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	43	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	70	0	00	0	43	2	25	7	00	0
Anglesea	70	0	00	0	35	4	24	6	00	0
Carnarvon	78	4	00	0	39	8	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	74	2	00	0	38	2	21	4	00	0
Cardigan	75	6	00	0	34	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	61	8	00	0	35	0	22	2	00	0
Carmarth.	69	0	00	0	35	0	22	0	00	0
Glamorg.	70	4	00	0	36	0	21	4	00	0
Gloucest.	65	8	00	0	34	4	30	7	55	0
Somerset	70	3	00	0	34	7	25	6	60	0
Monmo.	68	1	00	0	31	1	00	0	00	0
Devon	67	11	00	0	34	9	27	3	00	0
Cornwall	70	7	00	0	35	6	33	6	00	0
Dorset	66	5	00	0	34	2	32	0	00	0
Hants	67	2	00	0	38	5	30	0	57	6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peafe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
69	5	48	7	39	2	29	1	55	6	84	8	40	8	

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 22:

Fine 58s. to 62s.—Seconds 52s. to 56s.—Fine Poland 28s. to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, Feb. 6 to Feb. 12, from the Cocket Office:

Total 13,572 Sacks. Average 62s. 2d. 0s. 3½d. higher than the laft Return.

Return of WHEAT, February 8 to February 15, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 5230 Quarters. Average 72s. 3d½. 1s. 3d. lower than the laft Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois. Feb. 23, 45s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Feb. 24, is 31s. 8d. per Cwt. exclufive of the Duty of Cuftoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 5s. to 7l. 0s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.	Suffex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.
Eflex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 19l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb 22:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s.	od.	to	6l. 5s.	od.	Average 5l. 7s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 2s.	od.	to	2l. 11s.	od.	Average 2l. 6s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s.	od.	to	6l. 10s.	od.	Average 5l. 10s. od.
Clover	6l. 6s.	od.	to	7l. 7s.	od.	Average 6l. 16s. od.
Straw	2l. 2s.	od.	to	2l. 8s.	od.	Average 2l. 5s. od.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To fink the offal—per ftone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.	Beafts 1900.	Sheep and Lambs 14,500.

COALS, Feb. 19; Newcaftle 48s. od. to 59s. Sunderland 53s. to 54s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 94s. Mottled, 104s. Curd, 104s. CANDLES, 12s. Moulds 13s.

TALLOW, per ftone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 5d½. Clare Market 4s. 5d½. Whitechapel 4s. 5d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts Red.	3 per Cts Consols.	4 per Cts Conf.	5 per Cts Navy.	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	227½	64	63¾ a ½	82½	96½	——	18⅝	171½	1 d par	1d 1p	——	63¾	——	2¼ 3p	——	63¼	20 19 0	Full Money
30	holiday																	
31	Sunday																	
1	228	64⅛	63⅜ a ½	82¼	96½	——	18⅝	——	par 1d	1d 1p	68½	64	63½	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
2	228½	64⅛	63½			——			par 1d	par 1p	——	——	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto
3	228	64⅛	63⅜ a ½	82½	96½	——	18½	171	1d par	1d par	——	——	63½	——	93¾	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
4	228½	64	63⅛ a ⅜	82⅜	96⅜	——	18⅛	170½	1d par	2 a 1d	——	——	63⅜	2¼p	——	63⅛	21 0 0	Ditto
5	228	64⅛	63⅛ a ⅜	82⅜	96⅜	——	18⅛	170¾	2 a 1d	1d par	——	64	63⅜	2¼p	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
6	228	64⅛	63⅛ a ½	82¼	96½	——	18⅛	——	2 a 1d	1d par	——	——	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto
7																		
8	——	64⅛	63⅛ a ¼	82¼	96⅜	——	18⅛	170¾	1d par	1d par	——	——	——	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
9	228½	64⅛	63⅛ a ⅜	82⅜	96⅛	——	18⅛	170½	1d	1d 1p	——	——	63⅛	3p	94	63⅛	21 0 0	Ditto
10	229	64¼	63¼ a ⅜	82⅜	96⅝	——	18⅛	170½	2 a 1d	2 a 1d	69	63⅞	63¼	3p	94½	63⅛	21 0 0	Ditto
11	230	——	63⅜ a ½	82⅜	96⅜	——	18⅜	169½	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	——	——	——	3p	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
12	——	64⅛	63⅜ a ½	82⅜	96⅝	——	18⅝	170½	3 a 1d	3 a 1d	——	63⅞	63⅛	3p	94½	63¼	21 0 0	Ditto
13	——	64¼	63⅜ a ½	82⅜	96⅜	——	18⅝	——	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	——	63⅞	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto
14																		
15	——	64	63⅛ a ⅜	82⅞	96⅛	——	18⅛	——	1 a 2d	2 a 1d	——	——	——	——	——	63⅛	21 0 0	Ditto
16	223	64⅛	63⅛ a ⅜	82⅝	96⅞	——	18½	171	2 a 3d	2d par	——	64	——	——	——	63⅛	21 0 0	Ditto
17	Fast Day																	
18	234	64⅜	63⅜ a ⅞	82⅞	96⅞	——	18⅜	171½	6 a 3d	2 a 1d	——	——	——	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
19	——	64⅛	63⅛ a ⅜	82⅞	97	——	18⅛	171	4 a 3d	2 a 1d	68⅝	64⅛	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto
20	——	64⅛	63⅜	82¼	97	——	18⅛	——	2 a 3d	2 a 1d	——	——	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto
21																		
22	——	64⅜	63½	82⅝	97	——	18⅝	171	3 a 2d	1 a 2d	——	——	——	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
23	231½	64⅜	63⅜ a ½	82¼	97	——	18⅞	171½	2 a 4d	2 a 3d	——	64⅛	——	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
24	231	64⅜	63⅜ a ½	82½	97	——	18⅜	171	3 a 2d	3 a 2d	——	64⅛	——	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
25	231¼	64⅜	63⅜ a ½	82⅜	97⅛	——	18⅜	172	3 a 2d	2 a 1d	——	64¼	——	——	——	63⅜	21 0 0	Ditto
26	231¼	64⅜	63⅜ a ½	82¼	97⅛	——	18⅜	172½	3 a 2d	1 a 2d	——	64	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto

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